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# THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA

A woman in a dark, long coat and a matching hat stands next to a large Shorthorn steer. She is holding the steer's head with both hands. The steer has a dark coat with white patches on its face, legs, and body. They are standing on a cobblestone street in front of a brick building.

GRAND CHAMPIONS BOTH

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association

International Grand Champion Steer Merry Monarch, Held by Miss Edith Curtiss, Ames, Iowa, Awarded a Gold Medal by American Shorthorn Breeders' Association for High Score as Student Judge.





Courtesy Robert Crain, Mount Victoria, Md.

Photo by Hildebrand

*A Striking Study in Animal Portraiture. Mount Victoria Stamp*



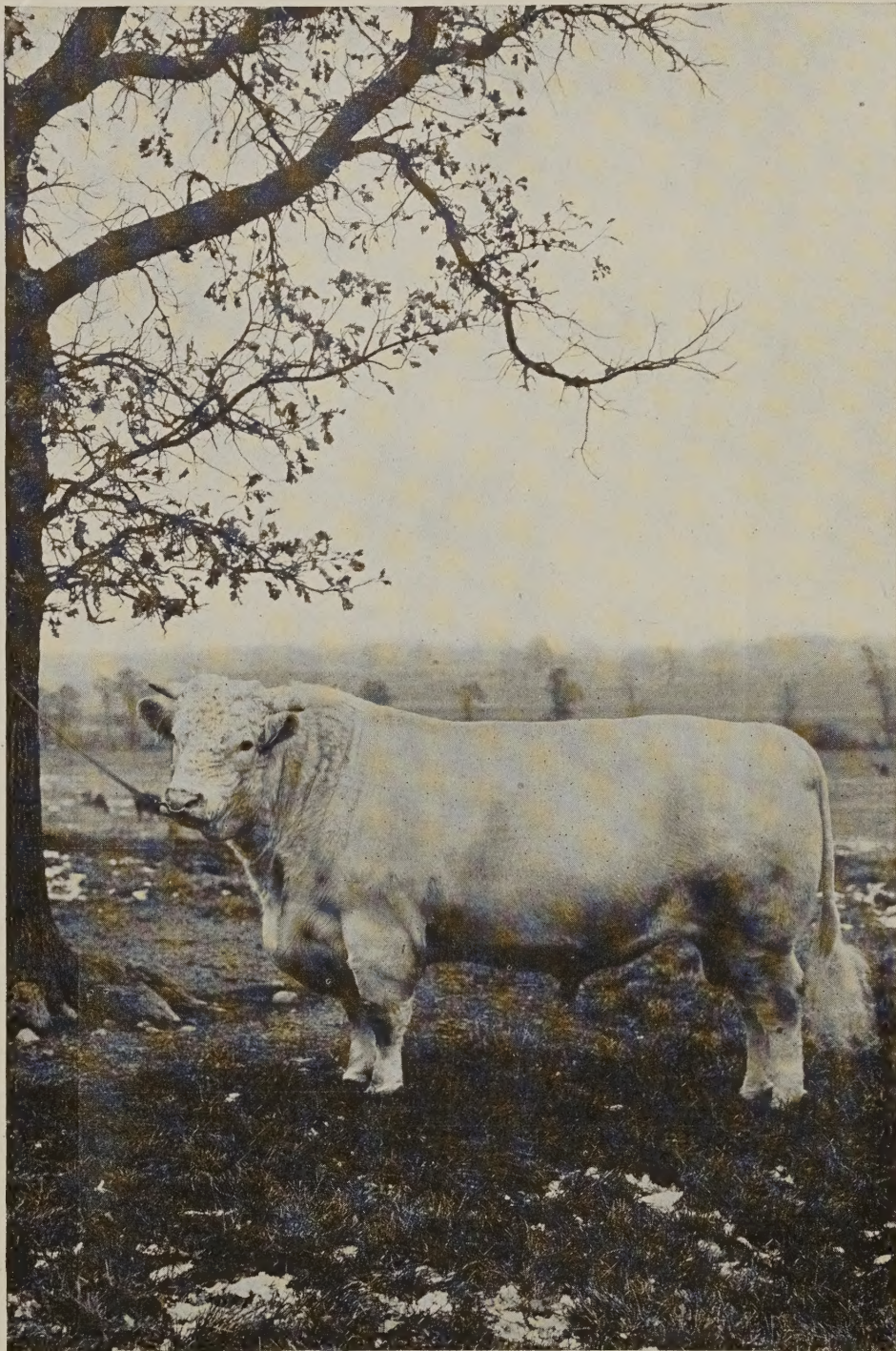
## From "Coburn of Kansas"

FOUNDING THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA CERTAINLY DEMONSTRATED, EVEN IF IT HAD NOT BEEN SO FULLY DEMONSTRATED BEFORE, THAT ITS SPONSORS HAD VISION, A PREDOMINANT INGREDIENT OF WHICH IS KNOWN IN THESE FORWARD-LOOKING DAYS AS "PEP." NO ASSOCIATION, NO BREED AND NO MAN ARRIVES, OR STAYS, WITHOUT THIS, REINFORCED WITH A MAXIMUM OF MERIT. UNLESS BALLASTED WITH BRAINS, VISION AND "PEP" MAY BE AS MISLEADING AS A WILL O' THE WISP, BUT STEADIED BY SENSE THEY CAN RULE THE WORLD. THE ASSOCIATION AND ITS MAGAZINE SUGGEST POSSESSION AND USE OF THESE ATTRIBUTES, AND HENCE SUCCESS ATTENDS BOTH. THE PREMIER COMBINATION MEAT-AND-MILK-MAKING MACHINE, ALIAS THE SHORTHORN, CAN NOT FAIL AS THE YEARS PASS TO STEADILY ACQUIRE GREATER POWER, LARGER USEFULNESS AND ADDED MOMENTUM UNDER SUCH DIRECTION. TO THE AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, ITS MAGAZINE, ITS EDITOR AND ITS HIGH PURPOSES, PROMOTERS OF A CAUSE SO WORTHY, I DOFF MY SOMBRERO IN APPROVING SALUTE.

F. D. COBURN

For Twenty-One Years Secretary of the  
Kansas State Board of Agriculture.





Courtesy Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis.

*Scale, Thickness and Fleshing Quality—Sultan Stamp*



# The Improving Power of the Shorthorn

By W. R. Goodwin

*Managing Editor, The Breeder's Gazette*

The student of beef cattle breeding will conclude that the Shorthorn is not only the cosmopolitan breed but also the universal improver of beef stocks. This fact carries a tribute and imposes an obligation. Native stocks lack beef form—that form which in the feedlots of the world has been proved to grow rapidly, thrive easily and produce the desirable cuts of beef in the greatest proportion to wastes. Scale, thrift and wide and level form are the requisites of a profitable beef-producer. The grower must have weight at the finish, the packer must have flesh that will cut profitably. The founders of the Shorthorn breed lived close to the pasture, the feedlot and the butcher, evolving in their ideals a type that met the dual requirements of the producer and the purveyor of prime beef.

Those worthies of an honored age, and their faithful adherents who through the years have builded an imposing superstructure on the foundations so adequately laid, have had their abundant reward in a cosmopolitan approval. Latitude and longitude, environment and climate, varied as the rays of the unwearied sun caress on their circle of the globe, attest the universal adaptability

of the Shorthorn where the wants of man for beef are the subject of intelligent grazing and feeding. Wherever the blood touches native stocks it instantly registers its leavening influence, and the unimproved, the scrub, becomes a visibly homogeneous part of the great tribe of thrifty beef-makers that wears the colors of red, white and roan. The appeal can be made world-wide and ever is it answered in unison. The cosmopolitan character of the breed is proved in its distribution that ranges more widely than that of any other improved race of cattle, and its power of universal betterment is registered on all stocks of whatever origin or type it touches.

The first cross tells the tale. The Shorthorn bull brands indelibly his offspring in size, levelness, feeding quality. The history of cattle improvement, on whatever continent it is studied, proves the vital influence of Shorthorn blood in its foundation-laying first cross. On that foundation other breeds have built, to the great satisfaction of breeders who have skillfully crossed and carefully grazed and fed, and these breeders, wide-visioned, broad-gauged, fair-minded men, right cheerfully accord credit to the Shorthorn breed for its foundation work.

No breed has so essentially earned the title of the universal improver of native stocks as the Shorthorn. The blood of this breed is "first aid to the injured," blending kindly and effectively for the elimination of the undesirable characteristics of the primitive types and adding size, frame work, levelness of flesh and aptitude to fatten. Long years has the Shorthorn breed held this honored position, from which it will not be displaced by any other breed while native stocks of any country or clime require the union of blood which will lay the foundation for profitable feeding. It is a place of pride and a position of responsibility.

The obligation laid on the breed is no less conspicuous indeed, it is all the more inexorable because of the unchallenged success of the breed in the work of improvement. The wide-rolling, richly-grassed ranges of America's western regions have produced and fattened the beef of the past quarter of a century. Some of it has been finished in the rich central valleys; much of it has been grown on the grasses of the plains. In the development of this land vital changes are of almost constant record. With the transformation of open range to fenced pastures and thence to farms,



Courtesy J. R. Raby, Gatesville, Texas

*Real Shorthorns on a Texas Hillside*



all in touch with the industry are familiar. The country suddenly awakened and found itself short of beef.

Time was when the farm cow of America supplied the beef and the milk, and that cow was of Shorthorn blood. The advance in land values and the competition of the range herds, which laid down calves off free grass at central markets at prices with which farm-raised cattle could not compete, drove the cow that bred feed-lot calves largely from the farms of the central west. A cow could not be kept for the value of her feedyard progeny. Farmers drifted with the tide, which has now receded and left many of them aground.

Conditions have changed back again. Augmented population coupled with decreased beef supplies from the ranges

opens the door to profitable farm breeding of beef calves. This may be done on the cheaper, rough and broken lands with a purely beef cow, but it is readily accomplished on the richer lands of higher value with the real farmer's cow, the cow that more than pays her way at the pail while producing a prime feedlot prospect. That cow has been, still is and will continue to be the Shorthorn dual-purpose cow, unless the obligation which lies at the door of the Shorthorn association and Shorthorn breeders is deliberately shirked. It may have been overlooked in times past. Men of great faith kept the fires burning on the original altars, however, conscious and confident that over vast stretches of our farming country the dual-purpose cow had her place despite the com-

petition from the open ranges, and convinced that the day would come when a great light would shine on the understanding of American farmers, and they would turn eagerly to the big, level-framed, placid-eyed red, white or roan cow, possessed of the dual capacity for milk and meat production, according to her development and education, and standing as a foundation stone of profitable American agriculture. The obligation to restore that cow to her place of prime importance in profitable small farm production rests on adherents of the Shorthorn breed. It never more insistently demanded recognition than in this time of world-throes, and in the coming period when the back of mankind will be bent under the burden of a torn world's restoration.



*Milking Cow Class, Springfield, Mass., 1917*

## What the Years Have Taught By Col. F. M. Woods Lincoln, Neb.

When I read a report of a public sale and find scarcely a familiar name, it makes me feel lonesome, though I know that the old guard, the men I knew during the first twenty years of my work, have passed on. For them the familiar words, "Last call—going—gone" have been spoken. I was about to write a list of those names, but it is too long. As years go by the ties that endear us to old friends grow stronger. Their memories are very dear to me, they linger in my mind while I, too, wait for the "last call," the last word, "gone."

The other day a man asked me my age. I said in fun, "Ninety-three today." "Well by Gosh," said he, "You don't look much over eighty-five." I am going to live as long as I can find anything to laugh at.

The farmer had a Swede working for him. The Swede died. He didn't have money enough coming to bury him. The farmer went out among the neighbors to raise it. To the first man he met he said, "Say, give me a dollar to help bury a Swede." "Here's five," said he.

A negro who was asked to enlist in the cavalry said, "No sah, no cavalry for me. I'll take the infantry." "Why not the cavalry?" he was asked. "Well, sah," said he, "When it comes to retreat I don't want to be hindered by no hoss."

Mr. Reader, don't peruse this article if you expect to find anything new. This talk will be what might be termed "warmed over." But my words to you are good words because they are true. It wasn't always as easy to sell pedigreed stock as it is now. I can remember the day when pedigreed stockmen were laughed at by the average farmer. Today it is the scrub stockman who is laughed at.

During the time of my auction business my work consisted principally in selling Shorthorns, Polled cattle, Herefords, Percheron horses, Poland-China and Berkshire hogs. I made some few sales of Durocs, but the danger of carrying home red hairs was too great and I didn't court the trade.

All of the breeders of all kinds of stock were always very kind to me and the newspaper men and the young auctioneers all perfect gentlemen and true friends. If I ever had a cross word with one of them I have forgotten it. Speaking of the auctioneers, I never knew a dishonest one or one who resorted to tricks in his business. No cleaner business is conducted than the sale of thorough-bred stock. Auctioneers are bright men and they know that nothing but straight work will win. I used to tell them I knew it, for I tried both ways.

There are some words in the English language that mean much more to me than many others. The words, "Mother," "Wife," "Children," "Lover," "Kindness," "Charity," "Forgiveness," "Hope," "Energy," "Success"—each is a word subject for a volume. The word "Mother" always brings to us holy thoughts and stills the passions of the lowest down. Were I allowed to add one more word and could go into the animal kingdom to find it, I would select that word the name of the breed that has done so much for the human race—the word "Shorthorn." With due respect to all other breeds of cattle there are few to dispute these statements: The Shorthorn breed is the pioneer breed in America; it is the cosmopolitan breed. Shorthorns are the most practical, coming the nearest as they do to being all-purpose cattle. Few farmers can afford to keep one breed for milk and butter and another for beef. The Shorthorn supplies both, and the blood has done more to improve the country's cattle than all the other breeds combined. The Shorthorn breed and the grades have given us more beef, butter and milk than all the other breeds combined. That is explained by the fact that Shorthorns have been the choice of the great majority of men who have kept cattle. These being





Courtesy Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Merry Monarch, Grand Champion Steer Winning over all Breeds, International, 1917. Purchased by Armour & Co. at the Record Price \$2.10 per lb., a Total of \$3,381. The Gentlemen Standing Back of the Steer Reading from Left to Right are: James Brown, Thos. Cross, Dr. Forsythe, Col. Gross, Chas. Robinson, F. W. Harding, Dean J. H. Skinner, Jack Douglas and Myles Dodd.*

well-known facts with no one to dispute, how could I select any other word than "Shorthorn" to add to my list?

The first pedigreed animal that I ever saw was a snow-white yearling Shorthorn bull. It was some time before the Civil War. My then neighbor, L. W. Lawrence, bought him of John Wentworth of Chicago at a price of \$100. All his neighbors thought he had gone crazy and when he announced that he would breed a few cows for the neighbors at \$5 each, they knew he was crazy for bull service at that time was free on the prairie and a quarter at the house. But I had the most implicit faith in the good judgment of Luther W. Lawrence. He was a hard-working, practical, energetic and educated man who had moved to Illinois from the state of New York. Of course he was twenty-five years ahead of us in that country. We were located eighty miles west of Chicago and three-fourths of the land was prairie, unbroken. There were no pastures fenced. We had cow yards for night use. When the bars were let down in the morning the cattle could go east, west, north or south, as they chose.

I looked at the white bull. I noticed his long, flat back, his broad, thick hind quarters and his soft, mellow touch. I had a large red cow—a great milker—

by the name of Lid and I told the judge I'd breed my cow and pay him \$5 if he would take his pay in work, for \$5 then (about the year 1856) was a wad of cash. I was working around the neighborhood at the time driving a breaking team or whatever I could get to do at twenty-five cents to fifty cents per day. I had quite a reputation as a corn dropper as I could hang a pail to my waist and drop two rows at once. I could drop as fast as any two men could cover. Ten acres per day was common for me and he said if I would drop corn for him and his brothers Ed and John ten days at fifty cents a day, I could breed my cow. I did it, and a great big roan heifer calf, seemingly as soft and mellow as her sire, came. She would look at me with her great brown eyes and seem to say, "Well, can you see any difference between me and the babies you have been raising?"

Old Lid did her part, for she was a "pound-a-day" cow, and that was the maximum in those days. Two teats were all the calf would ever take and after ten days I weaned it and taught it to drink. At a year old that calf was as heavy as the average two-year-old and beautiful to look at. The neighbors looked and wondered and discussed and tried to account for it without giving

the bull the credit. But it is unnecessary for me to tell you that Shorthorn blood then made an impression upon me that has grown with the years and I believe today, after mingling sixty years with all breeds, that the Shorthorns are the best all-around, most practical and useful cattle in the world for the general farmer. And the cattle that are best for the general farmer will always be the most popular cattle and are therefore the best cattle. If you would ask me why I think so I would say as I have said so many, many times on the block, "Because they have more milk, cream, butter and beef under one skin than any other breed in the world."

Many readers of this article will remember that I began preaching Milking Shorthorns many years before there was much attention paid to those qualities, and old Shorthorn men would look at me with a kind of "I-pity-your-ignorance" look upon their faces. Also when the red craze was on, which set the breed back at least twenty-five years, I pleaded constantly for the roans. I was even sometimes bold enough to fight for the whites. Then I did catch it, but such men as Colonel Harris, Martin Flynn and "Nick" Gentry said to me, "Stay with it. You are absolutely right and time will vindicate you." And



then I thought of my roan calf from the white bull and thanked God I didn't lose my head, because three-fourths of the breeders were against me and for years I pleaded as best I could for the white bull, for the roan bull and for the Shorthorn bull and never anything but a pedigreed bull of some breed and now that I am "off the track," it is surely a gratification to me that time has proven

my words true. What some used to call Woods' "isms" today are accepted as law. I am proud now that the best years of my life, my best energies, my best thoughts were in behalf of improved stock which needs no praise from me as it is always its own most eloquent advocate.

A farm and no stock on it is all the proof that I would want that the owner

was weak in his head or stingy; that he didn't want to do the best possible for himself; didn't care to keep his land growing richer; didn't want to be putting anything back, simply taking away and taking away. The farms today that are selling for \$200 and over per acre are the ones where stock has been kept and fed. The starved farms of course will sell, for men know that by keeping stock they can restore the fertility, but they will always sell at a reduced price from what the rich, well-kept, well-fed farm will bring.

You ask, "Will cattle always bring the present prices?" God forbid, for if they do beef to eat will be as high as barley was in Bible times where we read in the Book of Revelations that it rose to \$12 per quart. Meats are cheap considering the prices of raw material from which they are made. Any kind of grass, alfalfa, clover, etc., is worth from \$20 to \$25 per ton; corn from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel. When raw material comes down, meats will come down. But when a properly managed stock farm, whether prices are high or prices are low, won't pay, nothing will pay.

You must give the old cow credit for all that she does. Credit the milk and cream and the butter and the meat and the fertility she produces and you will find that she is, always has been, and I believe, always will be, a source of profit besides being a help to man to do his duty to his farm and family and his country, and that is what we live for.



Photo by Robert Jones

*Just Taking a Look Around*

# British and American Shorthorns

By Kenneth C. Ikeler

Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.

The invitation to write an article regarding American and British Shorthorns for *THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA*, comes to me as a pleasant surprise. While enthusiastic about the breed I feel quite unable for the task and think it should be left to an older head than mine. However, my recent trip to Britain in quest of Shorthorns offered a splendid opportunity to compare British and American cattle and methods. Old country cattle naturally showed to disadvantage because of the war conservation policy of feed and labor. But then he is a poor judge that fails to recognize type and quality even though condition may be quite lacking. A few ideas regarding the breed on the two continents are presented herewith, and I trust they are correctly stated and may prove helpful to all lovers of Shorthorns.

No man can visit the old country without being impressed with the great natural advantages that prevail there for the breeding of cattle. I have never visited a section which is more ideal for the production of good Shorthorns than the cradle place of the breed along the River Tees in Durham and York. From here the breed moved north into Aber-

deenshire where it acquired the rugged constitution and thickness of flesh so famous and characteristic of the Scotch Shorthorn. However, all Britain is admirably adapted to cattle because of its uniform climate, excellent pastures throughout the grazing season, fresh water and freedom from extreme heat and flies. I doubt if on the whole the breed could have been so carefully developed in America because we hardly enjoy the same natural advantages.

The pastures in Britain are an all-season proposition. When I arrived in Scotland the farmers were complaining about the drought they had experienced. Although not up to its usual standard the grass looked excellent to an American used to parched pastures in July and August. The breeders in the old country seem to consider the pasture their most valuable crop and give it the same care that we give our corn or any other cultivated crop. Basic slag, lime, manure and a mixture of pasture grasses, all combined produce abundant and efficient pasture. Collynie and Bapton Manor maintained the best pastures that I have ever seen and one is thoroughly impressed with the fact that

carefully managed pastures are essential to the production of the highest type of pure-bred livestock.

A comparison of the feeds employed in the two countries is very interesting. In this country our cattle are maintained during the winter largely upon corn, oats, clover and silage. In Britain turnips and straw combined with some grain makes up the ration. A crop of old country turnips is a revelation for yield. Their succulence produces a growth and thrift that is difficult to equal with any other combination of feeds. The labor and climatic conditions seem well adapted to the production of roots. The calves in the annual Aberdeen and Perth sales are cited as examples of root fed cattle with their abundance of mellow flesh and great smoothness. I have often wondered how it was possible to produce good cattle on straw. However, old country straw is quite a different product than we have here. On the return voyage the cattle would invariably eat the straw and much of the hay was left for bedding. Young calves only a few weeks old would eat straw in preference to grain. Because of the war very little oats are now fed



to livestock. However, the oats there are a heavier, stronger product and are not so light and chaffy as the crop is here. All of these tend to produce a little more thrift and size in their cattle.

The vigorous climate and feeds employed in Britain result in a great coat of hair which the breeders claim indicates constitution, thrift and feeding capacity. The water is always fresh and no doubt has an influence on the bloom of the animal. These breeders are also free from the extreme heat and flies which makes the conditioning of cattle very difficult here during July and August. Their labor is also cheaper and usually more faithful than the average American herdsman. This fact is clearly brought out by the large number of old country cattlemen employed in this country. Many of the grand champions exhibited here have been developed and fed by a canny Scot who employed a great many old country methods and feeds. This man may not always be in evidence in the show ring although he has been the man behind the gun.

While the old country barns, or houses as they are called there, are constructed of stone and are extremely substantial, they are not nearly so healthful as we find at home. Many of these barns are poorly lighted and ventilated and can-

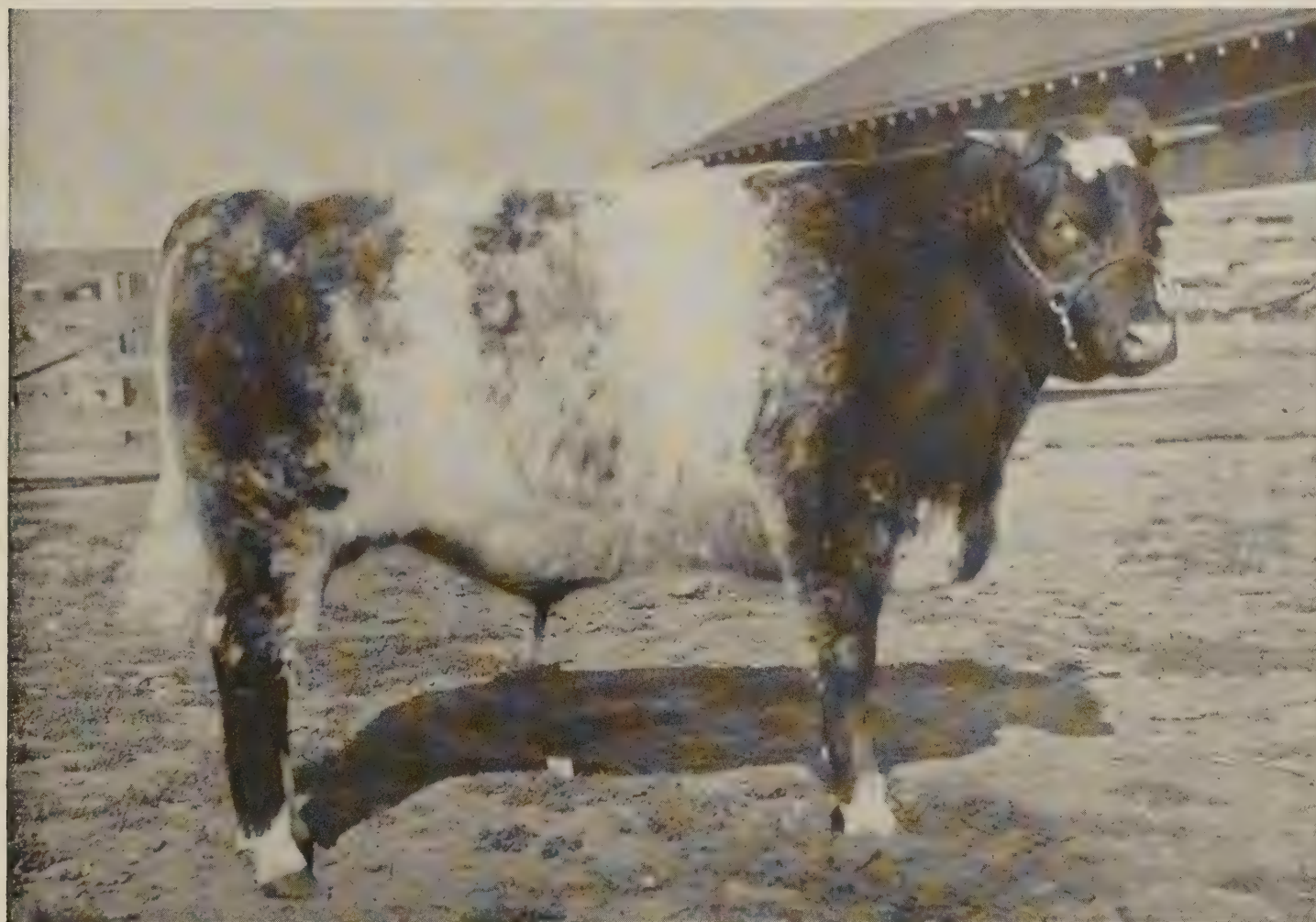
not help but be damp and unhealthy during the winter. In North Britain the cows are tied up in the fall in these barns and are frequently not released until they go to pasture the next spring and thereby get very little exercise. Another thing that seems peculiar is that these herds are usually not watered during the winter months, as the large amount of turnips that are eaten supply the animals with enough water. Down in England where the winters are milder, the cattle are allowed more freedom, and often have the run of pastures.

The old country breeders were an exceptionally agreeable lot of men to deal with. While the prices are naturally very high they are not unreasonable in their demands. The American custom of employing cut price tactics is not altogether appreciated by many of the best breeders. The cattle are usually priced at what the breeder thinks they are worth and you either accept or decline it. Unlike our system Britishers are rather particular into whose hands their cattle fall. It is not only the money they want but they are equally anxious to have their cattle do well for the purchaser.

The breed in Britain, as in this country, has enlisted the support of men of the highest character and walks in life.

They have made the business a special study and proceeded upon the principle that a satisfied customer is their best advertisement. I well remember accepting a breeder's price on some two-year-old heifers. He then said he would not want me to take the cattle unless I knew he had recently suffered some losses from abortion. This of course was much appreciated and called off the deal to the mutual satisfaction of both. The best breeders do not hesitate to send their shy breeding cows to the butcher at once. I remember one breeder that sent a 1,200 guinea bull to the butcher because of being a rough server. A man that holds an annual public auction usually hesitates to price any of his stock at private treaty. I do not mean that there are no breeders over there who would "do you" if they had the opportunity. There are some men of this type, but they are usually well known and left almost entirely to deal among themselves.

The Shorthorn in Britain has been rather more fortunate than in this country in that many of the breeders have made Shorthorn production their life work. In many cases their fathers maintained Shorthorns on the farm before them. The most marked improvement in the breed has always been made by



Courtesy University of California, Davis, Cal.

Photo by Robert Jones

*California Marvel, Registered Shorthorn Steer at Twelve Months, Grand Champion over all Breeds at the Pacific International, Portland, Oregon, 1917. Out of the Dam that Produced the Grand Champion Steer at the International, 1916*





Courtesy Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Champion Shorthorn Steer, Sultan Selim, Senior Yearling, International, 1917*

men who had the interest of the breed first and stayed with it throughout a life time. True it is there has been some dealers and speculators, but this practice has not been so common as in this country. In Britain there is a big distinction made between a dealer and a breeder.

The Shorthorn cows of the Kingdom are certainly a nice lot, the result of many years of constructive breeding. They usually show plenty of scale, are thick fleshed and short legged, show much breed character and considerable milking qualities. In many cases rare judgment has been exercised in maintaining the uniformity of the breeding herds. In England you frequently find some of the best cattle on English foundation with several crosses of the best Scotch bulls obtained in Scotland. The result of such a system of breeding is a type of cattle that is especially pleasing. The calves running with their dams on pasture attain a sappiness seldom found in this country. With abundant pasture, plenty of fresh water, cool nights and freedom from heat and flies, the calves seem to grow and develop unusually well. The herds, however, are mostly small and not as large as found here in America or so large as I expected to find.

The best breeding bulls in Britain are practically never fitted for show and are usually maintained in a lean, vigorous condition. This is quite different from the practice frequently followed in this country. However, these bulls are some-

times maintained in rather adverse housing conditions where light and ventilation are none too plentiful. The breeders of that country will tell you that the demand for bulls of herd heading calibre is much greater than the supply. This call is on the upward trend with even brighter prospects in the future. At the present time the demand for bulls suitable for export is so great that it is difficult to keep the best bulls at home. This is probably one of the most serious mistakes among the breeders of British Shorthorns.

The old country breeders are thorough students of pedigree, much more, I believe than the average breeder in this country. An American in Britain learns more about pedigree in a week than he would learn here in a much longer time. Many of the breeders are not only thoroughly familiar with the family of their cattle but they have a working knowledge of most of the animals within the tribe and know its various branches. Some people might say they are breeding pedigree rather than cattle. The Princess Royal is among the most popular families in Britain and I must admit that I saw few good cattle of this pedigree. I remember a heifer of this family that was priced but I thought her not good enough and left her. Her owner has written me that he has since been offered eight hundred guineas—four thousand dollars—for this heifer.

There are, however, some great differences between many British and Amer-

ican pedigrees. There are usually less breaks and violent outcrosses in the British pedigree. Many foreign pedigrees have an unbroken line of six or eight dams bred by one or two breeders. When a family has been descended entirely through one or two herds there are many advantages to be gained. Such breeders are generally more constructive and have selected their herd bulls with more care and uniformity. Such a cow should breed more true to type and I believe usually does. A survey of the situation teaches that many of the best breeding bulls in this country have been out of imported cows.

In conclusion then the British breeders have the advantage of being located in the native home of the breed and they have naturally absorbed that prestige. Furthermore they have the advantage of a cooler, more uniform climate, and the feeds employed tend to develop their cattle unusually well. They have given more attention to blood lines and have made a more careful study of the business. On the other hand our methods employed have been rather too loose, characteristic of a larger and younger country. The future offers unbounded opportunities for Shorthorn breeding and this country today has many constructive breeders. When we employ more careful methods of breeding, feeding and management and continue to demand individuality, the American Shorthorn will then command its share of the trade, and more.



# President Reid Carpenter's Annual Address

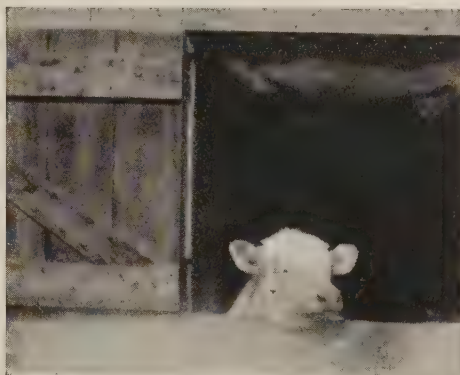
## Before the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association

Since we met here a year ago the world has been full of great events. From the position of a people at peace, our nation has become involved in the greatest war of all history—a war she has entered, not for conquest, not for new territory, not for trade, but the nation has been forced into a struggle for her own liberty, for the safeguarding of her own free institutions, a struggle for the preservation of the republic and to safeguard democracy in the world.

The beginning of this great trial finds us a united, patriotic people, with all party lines practically obliterated and each good citizen of the republic ready and willing to do his part.

With all the world at war, with millions of producers turned to consumers, there is no class called upon for greater efforts, for more untiring industry or for larger sacrifices than the farming population of the country. There is no portion of the nation upon which rests a larger responsibility for the final success of this world war. Our allies look to us not only for men, but for munitions, for ships, for iron and steel, but more than all else for the products of the farm—for meat and grain, for cotton and wool to feed and clothe the armies in the field.

Few of us here tonight could serve our country as soldiers, but all of us can pledge our efforts and activities for producing that which will sustain our army and the armies of the allies. Whatever we accomplish as individuals



Courtesy C. S. Buckley & Son, Dakota City, Neb.

### *Good Morning*

in a larger way in our business of production, whatever our Association accomplishes in enlarging the scope of our operations contributes by that much to the final successful termination of the war.

But a few decades ago by far the largest part of the population of our country was a rural population. All this, however, has changed and by far the greater part of our people are now living in cities and engaged in the industries incident to city life. Owing to poor farming methods over a great part of the country the land has become largely exhausted, and it is only by the breeding and raising of livestock that the fertility of the soil can be restored. This is the mission of our

Association, to preach the gospel of good farming and good livestock.

During the last few years the resources of our Association have more than doubled until this fiscal year shows an aggregate revenue of \$175,000; a few more years and the revenues will reach \$300,000 and I believe many of us will see the day when the revenues of the Association will reach half a million of dollars.

Within the last few years we have been adding to our service fieldmen, whose business is to look after the interest of the smaller breeders of Shorthorn cattle, attend and manage sales of cattle and assist in extending the business in new territory. While this service can and will be extended to a larger territory, I believe the time has come when the service should be extended by placing in the field the best man or men that we can employ, whose business it shall be to preach the gospel of pure-bred cattle and especially pure-bred Shorthorns in every agricultural community in the country, and at Agricultural Colleges, at farmer's meetings and to organize subsidiary Shorthorn breeders' societies, forming county and district organizations.

It is wonderful how much good can be accomplished by these smaller organizations and how soon the work can be done. In Ohio within the last couple of years there have been several of these smaller associations formed, which are holding annual sales and helping



Courtesy F. A. Gillespie & Sons, North Muskogee, Okla.

*Typical Shorthorn Females in an Oklahoma Pasture*

Photo by Risk



largely to increase the revenues of the Association, which, in turn, can by this means further increase its expenditures for publicity and for service.

Up until the last year or so it has been the policy of the Association to contribute to the premiums only of the larger fairs—the state fairs, the Royal and the International Show. During the last year or so the Association has enlarged the scope of its contributions including some of the larger county fairs and giving prizes and ribbons to some of the small association sales. This policy seems to be working a material advantage to the breed and the Board of Directors believe it should be further extended as rapidly as the resources of the Association will allow.

The reserve fund of the Association has now reached upwards of \$150,000, and it is the opinion of the majority of the Board that this fund is now large enough to provide against all possible contingencies and that hereafter all the revenues of the Association, after paying the running expenses of the office, should be spent in publicity, in premiums at the various fairs and shows and in advertising the advantages of breeding pure-bred Shorthorns. The breeding of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle is like every other manufacturing business—the spending of one dollar judiciously in advertising ought to bring in two dollars in increased revenues.

The Board of Directors believe that the publication of THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA more than justifies the expenditure. Its quarterly issue now runs upwards of 40,000 numbers and many of us think that as soon as the revenues of the Association justify, a more frequent publication is desirable.

It is a trite saying that the United States is a great country, but the older we grow and the more we travel over it, the more and more we are astonished at its wonderful resources, extent and adaptability. I have somewhere read that there are not half as many pure-bred beef cattle in the whole United States as there are cattle of all breeds in the new state of Oklahoma. If this approximates the truth what a wonderful field there is for the further and wider extension of our business.

No one need have any fear for years to come of the market being glutted with pure-bred Shorthorns, when in a

small country like Great Britain, not larger than the state of Illinois and where the breeding of pure-bred Shorthorns has been a business for more than two hundred years, a breeder can hold an annual sale of calves and make an average of over \$3,200 on his yearling



Courtesy J. E. Mann, Woodbine, Iowa

### *Royal Gainford at Two Years, by Gainford Champion*

crop of bulls. There can be no danger here in many many years of the supply equalling the demand.

To supply this demand we should always remember, as good and conscientious breeders, that we are breeding good Shorthorn cattle and not breeding pedigrees or families. I have no fault to find with a good pedigree, and to breed good cattle we must have good pedigrees—but I have always understood that Thomas Bates and Robert Booth and the other great English breeders were shining lights in Shorthorn annals, that many cattle bred by them were among the great cattle of the Shorthorn breed—and that often in the times that are past, they commanded as high prices as are paid today. If this is true, why should there be drawn the lines that are being drawn between Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle. The custom now is to look down a

percent of Scotch breeding and the other one-half of one percent may be just as good, or better breeding than some that is above it in the pedigree, and if this small percentage of English blood is found, the animal sells usually for not more than half as much as if this one-half of one percent was Scotch. Given three or four bulls at the top of the pedigree and if they have been great sires, we can count almost without exception, on having cattle of the highest class. This distinction has become a fad and in my judgment is without rhyme or reason—but worse than this and with less common sense is the distinction of families.

If somewhere down in the pedigree—possibly eight or ten animals down on the dam's side, there is a cow named Missie, Augusta, Clara, Rosewood, or Victoria, the top animal is called by the same name and is said to belong to the Augusta, the Clara, the Rosewood, or the Victoria tribe, when in all probability, there may not be one-tenth of one percent of the blood of the original Augusta or Clara, Rosewood or Victoria, in the animal that is being sold.

It is high time, in my judgment, that this method of nomenclature be brought to an end. Every breeder well versed in the history of the breed and well acquainted with the pedigrees and Shorthorn history, knows that what I have said is the truth, but the answer is that these are the cattle that the people demand and we, therefore, follow the fad.



Courtesy Frank T. Pemberton, Iowa Falls, Iowa

### *Heifer Calves on an Iowa Farm*



What sense is there in following a fad which you know is without foundation in reason—in breeders being like the priests of the old Roman gods and laughing in their sleeves as they pass each other in the markets, as they cater to the idiosyncrasies of the public taste, and cater only because it pays.

One of the greatest show heifers of this year winning first and Grand Champion at many shows is a Scotch-topped female and many of the greatest bulls of the breed, if their pedigrees are carefully tabulated, could not properly be classed as anything but mixed Scotch and English breeding.

What we should do, who are attempting to breed good pure-bred Shorthorns, is to try to get away from such fads as we know must finally be an injury to the business and preach the gospel of using good bulls with outstanding good sires and dams, from generation to generation, and teach further that good care and good feeding for the small breeder, as well as the breeder on a larger scale, is just as much an element of ultimate success as the using of good sires and good dams.

I do not know that this distinction between Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns is going to produce any

great harm to the breed, but I do not like to see many breeders disposing of good females of Scotch-topped breeding and putting in their place animals often inferior because they have what are called pure Scotch pedigrees.

If you breeders with outstanding good dams with Scotch-topped pedigrees will use outstanding good bulls for two generations, you will win just as many first prizes in the shows and fairs as the breeders that insist on following these popular fads—and you will save a lot of good cattle to the country and the world, as well as a goodly amount of money for other purposes.

There are several matters of general interest that I would like to take up and discuss. In the matter of the tubercular test while it is not always absolutely reliable, yet it has come to stay and I believe that in every sale, a retest should be allowed after sixty or ninety days from the date of sale and we should all refuse to buy cattle when this test is not allowed, and that this rule should be applied to all cattle imported from Canada as well as in domestic sale.

Further, that the scope of all guarantees should be enlarged that all females guaranteed to be breeders and all

bulls guaranteed to breed, if found by the purchaser to fail the guarantee, the money paid should be returned on the return of the animal failing the guarantee, all at the expense of the seller.

Greater than the value of his farm, more valuable than his herd of cattle is the unspotted reputation for probity and square dealing of the breeder of any kind of pure-bred livestock, for it is only on this reputation that a successful business can be built up and maintained. And good will is the most valuable of all the assets of the pure-bred farm. The wisdom of Shakespeare or Solomon is seldom at fault:

"The purest treasure mortal times afford  
is spotless reputation,

That in a way men are but gilded loam  
or painted clay,

Mine honor is my life; both are in one,  
Take mine honor from me and my life  
is done."

Or paraphrase Solomon a little and he says:

"A good name is to be preferred to  
great riches, and loving favor is better  
than silver and gold."



Courtesy Robert Crain, Mount Victoria, Md.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Mount Victoria Stamp, Senior Yearling Bull  
Sold in the International Sale for \$9,000 to Walter J. Hill, White Bear Lake, Minn.*



# The Shorthorn Foundation

By T. W. Morse

of the American Breeder

"His chief interests were the improvement of livestock and the betterment of agricultural conditions generally. He was one of the first men to bring Shorthorn cattle and pure-bred hogs to the state."

The above sentence, in substance, made one paragraph of a short press notice on the death of my father. Almost without alteration they have been used, or could have been used, in nearly every agricultural community of the cornbelt, in noting the loss of some leader from its pioneer generation of farmers.

How clearly do those sentences, which are written into the history of hundreds of localities, show the inevitability of Shorthorns among the first forward steps taken in farming. No sequence was more logical than the introduction of Shorthorn cattle as soon as some thinker was in position to act on his inclination to improve the equipment and practices of himself and neighbors. In very few cases did any considerable financial success attend the founders of these pioneer herds. Financial success does not come with the pioneer generation, as a rule, and large financial gain seldom was the chief object sought by the pioneers in improved livestock breeding. They lived in a day when men did much for their

neighbors—a day that, happily, seems to be coming back to us. Making an extra investment, incurring extra risk and adding to their labor, that, with their neighbors, they might give their particular section a good name for the class of cattle it produced, was in line with their citizenship and farming ideals. Few of them sought business from a distance. Moderate profits, for the most part, grew directly or indirectly out of their local trade. The important thing was community betterment, and the appreciation of this fact is woven into the country-wide fabric of sentiment, which added to the merits of the breed, holds people to Shorthorns as the adherents of no other breed are held.

On the heels of the schools, roads and churches came Shorthorn cattle, in fact they frequently came first, and whatever betterment later may have developed in these communities, it has been from a beginning built by good citizenship, upon a foundation in which Shorthorn cattle almost universally have played a part.

The herds of most pioneers have been dispersed. Many are forgotten. The point at which the improving stream of Shorthorn blood was introduced into the native stock long since has passed from view. Farm raised men of my

age, even, scarcely can remember a cow, outside of the early plains cattle, which did not show some Shorthorn blood. Forty years ago my first idea of what a bull should be was gained from contemplation of a big, nearly pure white animal owned by a neighbor who came to our county from a good Pennsylvania farming community. Our first pure-bred bull, bought soon after, was as nearly pure red, and no matter what bulls have come and gone since that time, these laid a foundation which never was lost. To find now, outside a few remote range districts, a "native" that does not carry Shorthorn blood, is out of the question, but many who are not familiar with the ubiquity of the blood, and with the varied indications of its presence, often fail to note it. It is no disparagement of the other excellent co-operating breeds, coming later into the field, to say that full credit never can be gained for the good grade cattle upon which these later breeds have put their stamp. The early work of the Shorthorn, like that of the foundation builder, while of supreme importance, is to an extent, hid from view. All that the breed implies—in pioneering, in good citizenship, in modern beef perfection—can be known only to those who have seen a farming country develop from sod and stumps and scrubs up to this day of better things.



Courtesy H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

Photo by Hildebrand

First Prize Calf Herd by Fair Acres Sultan, International, 1917





Courtesy C. L. McClellan, Lowden, Iowa

Photo by Risk

*An Impressive Study of Gainford Champion, Recognized as One of the Breed's Worthy Sires*

# Among the Breed's Sires

By Frank D. Tomson

Since the October issue of this magazine there have come to the office many letters of commendation in reference to the expressed plan of discussing the individual characteristics and history of a group of the breed's worthy sires.

I have made reference here to a few that have had their part in the breed's improvement. There are more to follow in the next and succeeding issues.

## Duke of Oakland 2d 118945

From about 1896 to 1906 the late F. A. Edwards of Webster City, Iowa, attracted general attention through his Shorthorn activities. Mr. Edwards was a banker and maintained a farm near the town. His annual sales were widely patronized and his persistent, enthusiastic inclination to Shorthorn matters encouraged many to identify themselves with the breed.

The bull in service in the Edwards herd and which really proved his greatest advertising card was Duke of Oakland 2d, an Orange Blossom bred by J. R. Crawford & Sons of Iowa and sired by Prince President 2d. He was a deep cherry red in color, of exceeding smooth-

ness, of close-knit, rather compact form, having an attractive head and drooping horns, beautiful style and weighing around 2,250 lbs.

He was not generally looked upon as a bull of great show yard strength, yet his conformation and pleasing, attractive appearance won much admiration. As I remember, his coat of hair lacked a little in softness and was rather short. He always appeared in condition and Mr. Edwards manifested a never failing enthusiastic pride in him.

At that time the call was for red Shorthorns and this, no doubt, was encouraged by the demand among ranchmen for red bulls in order to bring about a uniformity of color in the range cattle. The prejudice in favor of red went so far as to greatly hinder the progress of the breed. In time, however, good judgment prevailed and the use of white and roan blood quickly demonstrated its importance in restoring quality and feeding character as well as producing the most attractive bovine color the world has ever known.

I recall some correspondence that passed between Mr. Edwards and a prospective purchaser. The latter had

written for a description and price on a Scotch bull. Mr. Edwards replied that he had a Scotch bull that would suit him—a Lavender. Thereupon the correspondent wrote back that he hardly felt that he should buy a Lavender as he preferred a red or a roan.

Naturally the Duke of Oakland 2d get were nearly all reds and many breeders, particularly throughout Iowa, placed Duke of Oakland 2d bulls in use. Like their sire they were symmetrical and of pleasing conformation, yet I do not recall any that attained particular distinction. It should be understood, however, that they did not have the benefit of as good a class of females as bulls of the present day. His get both bulls and females were of decided uniformity and his daughters have been a factor in the improvement of many herds.

I had visited the farm one day in company with Mr. Edwards and upon returning to town we entered the bank. At his suggestion I followed him back of the counter and as we were chatting I noticed a large revolver partly concealed but within easy reach of the man at the window. I jokingly commented about the weapon, remarking that I



could see why his customers were obliged to pay up.

A few days later I was riding on a train in Missouri and purchased a daily paper and noticed an item on the front page announcing the death of Mr. Edwards by an accidental shot from a revolver, explaining that in dusting the counter that morning with a feather duster he had heedlessly struck the revolver which turned on the counter and was discharged as it turned, the bullet striking Mr. Edwards' body. Being alone in the bank and unable to make his way to the door he removed one of his shoes and when he heard some one passing on the sidewalk, threw the shoe with all his might against the plate glass window. The shoe crashed through the glass, arresting the attention of the passerby, and Mr. Edwards was soon removed to the hospital where he died later in the day.

The natural result was the closing out of the herd which was effected by a sale to Carl Sparboe of Ellsworth, Iowa.

### The Lad For Me 140618

When J. G. Robbins & Sons showed St. Valentine in 1897 the attention of the Shorthorn breeding fraternity throughout the land was further directed to their operations. Then they sold St. Valentine to George E. Ward, Hawarden, Iowa, who exhibited him at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition in 1898 where he was defeated by Nominee, entered by H. F. Brown of Minneapolis, the late Richard Gibson of Ontario making the award. St. Valentine was decidedly the favorite and when the decision was rendered Alvin H. Sanders, editor of The Breeder's Gazette, took issue with Mr. Gibson and an argument of considerable length and rising temperature took place in the ring with

the sympathy of the crowd supporting Mr. Sanders' contention. The argument was discontinued, however, with the calling of other classes.

Later on Robbins & Sons brought out a son of St. Valentine, The Lad For Me, from a champion winning cow, Gay Lavender, and he had a notable career as a show bull. He was a red with a few white markings and possessed much of the lordliness and flash appearance of his celebrated sire, though he was hardly his equal in this respect. In fact I have never seen a bull of any breed that combined such style, beauty of conformation, smoothness and bulk as did St. Valentine. He was a spotted roan and when he posed he appeared as though he had been chiseled from a granite block. Naturally The Lad For Me being a red could not possess the same flash appearance, though he was a great poser and was of much the same pattern as St. Valentine.

He weighed in good form approximately 2,200 pounds and was built reasonably close to the ground with a carcass of even thickness from end to end. His conformation was smooth though his hips inclined a trifle to prominence.

The get of The Lad For Me in the hands of Robbins & Sons became successful contestants in the leading shows of that period. The first prize in the get-of-sire class at the World's Fair at St. Louis, was awarded to his get. In fact this group composed of Lad's Lady, Lad's Missie, Lad's Rose, and Lad's Emma were undefeated that year, Toronto, Canada, being included on their show circuit. The young herd and calf herd, composed entirely of the get of The Lad For Me, made a similar record in the shows of that year. Lad's Emma was Junior Champion at the season's shows, repeating the performance at the International in 1905, and was the first

Shorthorn bred in the States to win a championship at the Toronto show. Lad's Lady headed the aged cow class at the International in 1904. Like many other sires of note his reputation has been perpetuated chiefly through his daughters. They resembled him in type, as did his grand-daughters, and they have been useful producers.

### Barmpton Knight 148795

While in attendance at the livestock show held at South St. Joseph, Missouri, some years ago, I noted the calves exhibited by E. D. Ludwig, Sabetha, Kansas, as being of very thrifty, meaty, easy keeping type. A year later the Ludwig calves were of the same stamp and equally attractive. I remarked to Mr. Ludwig as we were looking over the calves, "You must have a good bull up there," knowing that he had Barmpton Knight. He said, "Well, we think we have."

A year or two later he made a public sale and disposed of most of the stock. I visited the farm previous to the sale to secure notes on the offering for the advertising in The Breeder's Gazette. The breeding females were of all types, some low, others upstanding, some with wide sprung ribs and others inclined to flatness, some good milkers and some that were not, but the calves from this assortment of females displayed a striking uniformity. Having never seen Barmpton Knight up to that time I said to Mr. Ludwig, "Don't let me get away without seeing the bull." He said, "I want you to see him because I want to dispose of him privately. He is eight years old and I hesitated to put him in a sale, for he is not in condition."

When we got around to inspect Barmpton Knight, I noted immediately his pronounced fleshing quality. He had a very heavy, furry coat and as mellow a skin and covering as one could hope



Courtesy Uppermill Farm, Wapello, Iowa

Photo by Hildebrand

*Three Sons of Villager, Winners of the Senor Pedro T. Pages Trophy.  
Offered for the Three Best Bulls of any Age owned by Exhibitor, the Get of One Sire*



to find. His splendid head denoted the feeder that he was and his great heart girth indicated vigor. His lines were true, though he showed a slight nick at the tail, but when in flesh this was well covered. His quarters were well filled and of ample width. The only criticism was a heavy horn that turned upward. It was a waxy horn of good texture, but its upward turn, which probably was caused or encouraged at least by treatment given him as a calf, was not pleasing.

It happened that at the time Tomson Bros. were needing a bull and when I learned the price I advised Mr. Ludwig that I thought my brothers could use

he sold for the same figure. Then he changed hands two or three years later and while his individuality was generally recognized his value as a sire was not established. But he unquestionably deserves to be included among the important sires of his time.

### Ceremonious Archer 171479

Among the great producing matrons in the Shorthorn breed was Lady-In-Waiting, a daughter of Master of Ceremonies. Her best-known calf was Ceremonious Archer by the Duthie bull, Best of Archers, a son of Scottish Archer.

Ceremonious Archer began his show

pion winners. Eight of her calves sold for a total of \$15,400, an average of \$1,925 each.

### Hampton's Best 170818

In the last number of this magazine I referred to Hampton's Best as the outstanding exception among the sons of Merry Hampton. The dam of Hampton's Best was Secret of Hill Farm 2d, a daughter of Lavender Lad. The second dam was by Baron Cruickshank.

Hampton's Best was a roan of great thickness and more than average scale. This would be expected when the three top sires in his pedigree are considered,



Courtesy Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Photo by Hildebrand

*These are the Undefeated Shorthorn Steers, Bred and Owned by Purdue University and Sired by Lavender Sultan*

him, but I would leave it to them to decide. My brother James later visited the farm and being satisfied took Barmpton Knight home, and for four years he proved a regular breeder and a number of champions were bred from him, including Benefactor that was champion Shorthorn steer at Chicago and grand champion in other contests, later being sold to Purdue University of Indiana for use in stock judging and extension work. New Year's Delight, a beautiful roan heifer, and May Daisy, a red, both had championships to their credit.

Barmpton Knight transmitted a substance, scale and quality that has been of great value in the breeding herd. It was in the excellence of his daughters that his great value was established. Another steer also named Benefactor, out of a daughter of Barmpton Knight, was grand champion at the Pacific International at Portland, Oregon, and in the hands of W. J. Hill won various other championships. Barmpton Knight was a son of Scarlet Knight, probably the best known son of imp. Craven Knight, and also on his dam's side was an intensely bred Cruickshank.

It is a singular fact that Barmpton Knight's merit was not discovered until he had passed fully half of his long life. He sold as a yearling at one of the American Royal sales at around \$400 and the purchaser after keeping him a year consigned him again to a Royal sale and

career as a youngster, winning first at the International as a junior calf and as a yearling was junior champion at both the International and the American Royal, and as a two-year-old again headed his class at the International, standing two places higher than Whitehall Sultan, and carried off the grand championship.

Ceremonious Archer was a dark roan of unusual depth of rib though he may have lacked somewhat in thickness. His horns were of medium size and had a pleasing droop. His eye was clear and prominent and his expression denoted masculinity, though there was not the boldness of expression, the width of face and the heft and sweep of the horn that we usually regard as the ideal. His remarkable coat of hair and flesh covering invariably claimed attention.

As a sire Ceremonious Archer reflected credit upon his ancestry. After his success in the Anoka herd of George Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wisconsin, where he was bred and in whose hands his show successes were attained, he was sold to Frank O. Lowden (now governor of Illinois) for use at the head of the Sinnissippi herd where he sired many good things, particularly females.

In this connection it is appropriate to refer to the record of Lady-In-Waiting as a producer. Among her first ten calves were five first prize and cham-

for they all excelled in scale and inclined to heavy flesh covering. Combined with his thickness of flesh was a smooth, well-balanced conformation. His lines were true with possibly a slight inclination to slackness in the back. His quarters were full and well rounded. His ribs were well-sprung and his width of front suggested robustness. His head and neck denoted strong masculinity, though his horns had an upward tendency that detracted somewhat from his appearance. He was scarcely as mellow to the touch as the experts desire, his skin being rather thick, but he lacked nothing in the matter of fleshing tendency and his covering was evenly distributed.

He was bred by the late C. B. Dustin of Summerhill, Illinois. He was purchased by Bellows Bros. in dam and was used in the Bellows' herd with distinct success. At the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904 Bellows Bros. had ten entries, eight of them being the get of Hampton's Best. In the contest for young herd the first and third winning group were his get. It should be noted here that the actual winnings of the Bellows' entries exceeded those of any other Shorthorn exhibitor.

The following year Hampton's Model, by Hampton's Best, sold to go to the Argentine for \$3,910—an outstanding price at that period—and he was sold again in the Argentine for \$7,000. Hamp-



ton's Queen sold as a two-year-old for \$1,500 in 1905 and it is her grandson, Dale's Challenger, that is one of the coming sires in Nebraska.

The females by Hampton's Best that were retained in the Bellows' herd have proven dependable producers and have added strength to the herds.

Unfortunately Hampton's Best died before he reached maturity and the breed was deprived of what gave promise of becoming one of its great sires.

### Double Dale 337156

The career of Double Dale as a sire draws attention to the value of intensifying the blood of Avondale. As is well known, the sire of Avondale, Whitehall Sultan, was not of straight Scotch breeding and Avondale obtained other than Scotch blood through another cross in his pedigree. This suggests that the intensifying of the blood of Avondale has been successful because of this infusion of blood other than Scotch—a fact that breeders may study with profit.

When Double Dale was a youngster he sustained injuries that prevented him making his normal growth. He was quite under-size and his gambrel joints were abnormally large due to his mishap. But the breed has had few sires of such wonderful potency. In spite of his lack of development he was an attractive bull, having quality and character suggesting potency.

His owner, Owen Kane, Wisner, Nebraska, purchased his dam, Maxwalton Rosewood, in 1909. She was a daughter of Avondale and in the fall of that year she dropped this light roan bull calf, also by Avondale, and Mr. Kane named him Double Dale. For three years and more the get of Double Dale have been conspicuous winners in the leading livestock shows. At the last International three Double Dale entries from three different herds were all first winners in their respective classes—a suggestion of his dependable potency.

For the past five years the sons and daughters of Double Dale have been sought for by the most progressive breeders and at long prices. Many herds have been benefited by the use of sons of Double Dale. Conspicuous examples are had in the use of Radium by Bellows Bros. of Missouri and Dale Clarion by Pritchard & Son of Iowa.

The latter firm showed a few calves on the 1917 western circuit, winning first on junior bull calf at the Iowa State Fair and futurity championship on a senior bull calf at the American Royal. The three bull calves shown by them sold for a total of \$5,000 at private treaty.

In the recent sale held by Owen Kane at Omaha, the Double Dale get being the principal feature of the offering, an average of \$1,002 was made with two 12-months heifers by Double Dale selling for \$2,500 each. The sons of Double Dale in the hands of other breeders have made a remarkable record. Their get have been largely roans and have added

to the quality and appearance of the herds in which they were produced.

Double Dale died at seven years, but he contributed a large share to the improvement of the breed during his comparatively brief career. A point that should not be lost sight of in the value of his sons as sires is that the class of females with which he was mated in the Kane herd were selected with exacting care and represented the best blood of the breed obtained through sires of outstanding merit and performance.



Courtesy E. M. Parsons & Son, Carroll, Iowa

### Right Sort

### Cumberland Marshal 412374

King Cumberland, the sire of Cumberland Marshal, was the International grand champion in 1908 winning as a junior yearling and later sold for \$5,000 to Elmendorf Farm.

Little fault could be found with this youngster, although he was of the small type. He was a beautiful roan and of most attractive form. The sire of Cumberland Marshal's dam, Whitehall Marshal, was also an International champion and had many other championships to his credit won in 1905-6-7. He was a large roan by Whitehall Sultan. I remember seeing him for the first time as a yearling at Whitehall Farm in Ohio and remarked at the time that he had the best back I had ever seen on any bull of any breed. A Hereford breeder of wide reputation as a judge made the identical assertion in regard to Cumberland Marshal. Evidently this point of strength has been transmitted.

Ceremonious Archer, sire of the second dam of Cumberland Marshal, was also an International champion. Thus the three top sires in the pedigree were International grand champions and all sires far above the average. Cumberland Marshal belonged to the Campbell

Ury tribe. He was a roan of very mellow covering, pleasing type, medium scale and with a suggestion of dependable potency that his record has demonstrated. He was dropped in 1911 and died in 1917. While his career was short, it was long enough to win for him the recognition of being one of the breed's great sires.

On the show circuits of 1915-16-17 the get of Cumberland Marshal were successful in the contests, among them being Village Marshal futurity champion

at the American Royal in 1915 and grand champion at a number of the shows in 1916 and is already recognized as one of the breed's coming sires. Cumberland Marshal 2d has been conspicuous on the 1917 circuit and sold at public auction early in the year for \$3,100. Cumberland Marshal 5th recently passed through the auction ring at \$1,900 and half a dozen heifers by Cumberland Marshal ranged in price from \$1,000 to \$1,500 in the same sale.

It is unfortunate that a sire of such marked ability to transmit the combined good qualities of his remarkable ancestry should have passed from the field of usefulness so early in his career.

### Important Notice!

Entries for Record of Merit list Vol. 3 Milking Shorthorn Year Book must be filed in this office by Jan. 20.

F. W. HARDING, Sec'y.

### Get This Binder

You should have the binder for THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA. It will hold 24 copies—6 years' files. The price is only \$1. It will enable you to keep a record of untold value.



# Shorthorn History Made and in the Making

By DeWitt C. Wing

The extraordinary activity of the Shorthorn trade in America, and the constructive, permanent results, in the founding and strengthening of herds, to which it has led, have recalled to many of the older breeders and others the struggles and triumphs of the earlier Shorthorn leaders and their followers.

Years ago men with faith, ability and courage led the foundation for the present unexampled expansion and substantial prosperity of the Shorthorn breeding industry on this side of the water. The breed made remarkable history, and it had a historian worthy of its achievements.

Alvin H. Sanders, editor of *The Breeder's Gazette*, not only wrote the now classical work entitled "Shorthorn Cattle," which has passed through numerous editions, but his able, fair, fearless and faithful editorial pen originated and consistently championed an American Shorthorn policy which, to a greater extent than any other one factor, made the present auspicious situation possible.

The relation of the high prices of Shorthorns at recent public and private sales to the introduction and continued dissemination of Scotch Shorthorns in America is clear to any student of the breed's history. Mr. Sanders' name will always be prominently associated with the history of the rise and progress of Scotch Shorthorns in the new world, and his work as a painstaking chronicler of that history, and as an editor of a journal devoted to pedigree stock-keeping, gratefully remembered.

His authoritative book records in a fascinating style the history of the breed in Great Britain, its introduction to the United States, and its remarkable story of development down to 1910. Back of that date, stretching into the eventful

past, lies a landscape of absorbing interest and significance to the thousands of present-day beginners and younger men in the business of Shorthorn breeding.

None of these men is prepared to take advantage of the opportunities, experience, the satisfactions or escape the disappointments inseparable from his future if he does not possess some knowledge of the breed's past.

The men who know history make history. The brilliant history in the making in this new era of the Shorthorn trade is the logical outflow of the experience, wisdom and persistence of the men who, knowing what has been, and how it was accomplished, knew what was to come. Their faith has been verified and rewarded, thus demonstrating again that a knowledge of history qualifies men for the making of history.

"Shorthorn Cattle" is a history that has made history. By informing and inspiring, and by inculcating ideals, it has created the sentiment, trained the sense and crystallized the attitude and resolution to which the contemporary breed situation to an incalculable degree is attributable. This is the verdict of the men who have read the book, and these are the men who are breeding and selling the highest-priced Shorthorns and exhibiting the prizewinners at the fairs and shows.

"Shorthorn Cattle" is pre-eminently a reference book concerning the history of the breed and the technical and economic phases of its development. It is also a book of practical information regarding methods of management that has inspired and guided many a successful breeder. A dozen editions of the book have been called for by the stead-

ily increasing demand. If it does not precede it follows the adoption of Shorthorns by beginners. Its popularity has increased in exact proportion to the multiplication and distribution of the "red, white and roan" in this country.

A great book often exerts a profound and enduring influence. Great books have always been intimately related to if not responsible for the forward movements and higher aspirations of men. Darwin's "Origin of Species" is a notable case in point. That epoch-making work created a new psychology in civilized nations. It put a body of new and enduring thought into man's established knowledge.

Mr. Sanders' book has impressed upon the minds of two generations of American stock-farmers the dependable value, cosmopolitan character and romantic history of Shorthorns, and thus formed the groundwork of the imposing breeding industry that is growing into a wide and deep-rooted magnificence. It is a book whose great mission is being greatly fulfilled. Its reading has generated a sound and invulnerable Shorthorn bias in the minds of a large and increasing majority of American farmers who breed pedigree beef cattle. It is a tribute to the breed, and the breed in America today is a tribute to the book.

The forthcoming revised and enlarged edition contains a succinct, accurate and comprehensive review of the breed's history in America since 1910 down to the present time, prepared under Mr. Sanders' direction by B. O. Cowan, for many years assistant secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and a large number of new and important illustrations. In its new edition the volume will extend to more than 1,000 pages, bringing its text and pictorial features down to date.



Courtesy Leslie Smith & Sons, St. Cloud, Minn.

*A Group of Heifers imported in 1917*

Photo by Hildebrand



# As They Sell in Scotland

The following from a Scottish correspondent appeared in the November 8th issue of *The Breeder's Gazette*. It leaves little to be said in reference to the activity of Shorthorn trade in that country:

"Cattle breeding in Britain has attained a degree of eminence far in advance of anything which its most enthusiastic supporters had hoped. Scotland stands preeminent in this respect. The week ending October 13 will mark a stage in the history of the Shorthorn which will not be forgotten for many years to come, and William Duthie of Collynie will be regarded as the most distinguished of a noble group of people who have made it a life study to attain as near as possible to the ideals of the brothers Anthony and Amos Cruickshank. Mr. Duthie has adhered firmly to the Sittyton type, and he has so established its leading features that his annual offering of bull calves and heifers is the occasion for the assembling of the elite of the Shorthorn world.

"The Collynie averages showed this remarkable result—24 bull calves at \$3,279.50 each and 11 heifer calves at \$1,489.50. The top price of 2,700 guineas (\$14,175) was given by Duncan Stewart, Millhills, Crieff, for the dark roan Collynie Lavender King, a March calf by Max of Cluny and out of Sittyton Lavender 24th, a three-year-old white heifer by Knight of Collynie, and tracing back through the female line to Danesfield Storm King, Union Jack, Silver Plate, Scottish Archer and the celebrated Gravesend. The Millhills herd is already

rich in Collynie blood, and has attained eminence at the annual bull sales. Collynie Cruickshank, bred by William Duthie, proved a great stock bull at Millhills, and so did the \$4,987 Collynie Bright Star. Also in service is the \$10,500 Collynie Cupbearer, out of a Queen of Rothes mother, which was sold to go to Argentina but never left the country. Duncan Stewart could well afford to pay the price, and there is considerable satisfaction that this calf is to remain in the country.

"The first bull to enter the ring was the roan Staff Officer, by Max of Cluny and out of a Ruby dam by a Clipper sire. He made the handsome figure of \$5,250, going to such a good judge as Dr. Wilson of Tarty, Aberdeenshire. Still another of the gets of Max of Cluny was Eclipse of Collynie out of an Estelle dam by Knight of Collynie. He is a beautiful red-roan, true in his shapes and full of substance. At \$8,925 he went to join the Doune Castle herd of the Earl of Moray. This was the second highest price of the sale. Collynie Royal Duke was a nice roan calved in March and got by Collynie Bright Star, now at Millhills, and out of a Duchess of Gloucester cow by Max of Cluny. His next cross on the female side is that of Bapton Champion, and then he traces right back through a succession of bulls bred at Sittyton to the celebrated Champion of England, which Amos Cruickshank regarded as about the finest sire he ever had in his famous herd. This calf was regarded a bargain at \$3,937.50, his new owners being the Messrs.

Munro, Moness, Aberfeldy. Another Lavender which made a good price was a son of Masterstroke, the sire of the dam being Collynie Proud Victor. He made \$5,250, his purchaser being Mr. Anderson of Loirston. W. M. Cazalet, Fairlawn, Kent, got a beautiful red bull in Collynie Knight Templar for \$3,937.50. He is an Augusta by the Uppermill-bred bull Knight of Lancaster and out of a dam by Proud Emblem. This is a wide, deep-set, shapely March calf and was much admired. To join W. Anderson's well-known herd at Saphock there went the roan Estelle March calf Collynie Golden Promise, also by Knight of Lancaster and out of a dam by Earl of Elgin, she being the mother of the Millhills bull Collynie Bright Star. Still another of the gets of Knight of Lancaster was Collynie Landmark, a beautiful red-roan of the noted Goldie family, his dam being by Roan Monarch and his granddam by the famous William of Orange; he brought \$4,725, going to Col. J. L. Reid of Cromle Bank. The highest-priced heifer calf was a Princess Royal by Golden Cupbearer and out of a cow by Danesfield Storm King. She made \$3,937.50, and among the others a Broadhooks sold for \$1,575 and a Goldie for \$2,415. Last year the Duthie averages were \$3,082 for bull calves and \$888 for heifers.

"Continuing the practice of former years the company went from Tillycairn, where the Duthie sale was held, to Uppermill, where the tenant is now James Durno, who had already attained to considerable fame as a breeder of



Courtesy Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Royal Stamp, Anoka Champion and Lavender Sultan, Winners of the Senor Celedonia Pereda Trophy. Offered for the Three Best Bulls Bred and Owned by Exhibitor. The Bull in the Center is Anoka Champion that Sold at Auction for \$17,000 to B. F. Hales, Oak Park, Ill.*





*Typical Scene at a Boys' Calf Club Contest*

Shorthorns at Jackstown. He had a grand lot of bull calves, but unfortunately the colors were not quite so popular as usual, a circumstance which cannot be avoided once in a while, and the general average suffered in consequence. This year it was \$582 for 13, as compared with \$804 for the same number of calves in 1916. The top price was \$1,837.50 for a nice roan belonging to the Uppermill Bessie tribe by the Duthie-bred Collynie Chief. It was different with the heifer calves. They were a truly magnificent lot and were keenly competed for; the seven sold made the fine average of \$1,665. Mr. Durno outdistanced Mr. Duthie in getting \$4,200 from the Prince of Wales for an Orange Blossom March calf by the Collynie-bred Mesmerist. Mr. Duthie bought an Uppermill Bessie for \$1,995 and Lord Lovat got a Rosewood for \$1,565.

"The same buoyant spirit characterized the joint sale of Shorthorns which took place at the Agricultural Hall, Aberdeen, on the following day. In this case the stock was drawn from herds in different parts of the country—really

surplus stock for which there was no accommodation at the farms. Notwithstanding, 245 head made the excellent average of \$682.50, compared with \$426 for 167 last year. Young heifers formed the bulk of the sale, 18 yearlings averaging \$661.50 and 174 heifer calves averaging \$758.50. The top price was \$3,045, paid by W. M. Cazalet for a red-roan Orange Blossom March calf from R. Duncan, Harthill, Aberdeen. Quite a number of others made prices approaching this figure. Here, as on the previous day, the King and the Prince of Wales, through their representatives, made a number of purchases at about the best figures going. On the same occasion the select herd of Shorthorns owned by Sir John Gilmour of Monttrave, Bart, was dispersed. The 29 head averaged \$1,026 each. Clippers predominated. Cows made the best prices, the top figure being \$2,310.

"There are few more popular herds in Scotland than that at Mains of Sanquhar, Forres. On October 11 the annual draft sale took place, 31 head averaged \$1,317.50. The quite remarkable aver-

age of \$1,705.50 was got for 16 yearling heifers. The Sanquhar Clippers are exceedingly popular with breeders at home and abroad, especially the noted Zoe line. A yearling of this breeding realized \$7,875, the purchaser being T. A. Buttar, Corston, Coupar-Angus. Colonel Reid of Cromleybank, Ellon, paid \$3,690 for another and a third went to W. Scott Clyne, Barrogil Mains, Caithness, at \$3,464. On the same occasion a lot of 12 from the Whitrow herd averaged \$672.50 and 20 from the Bracklaw herd averaged \$414.50. The total amount drawn during the week at the Shorthorn sales was \$398,930, or an average of \$843 for each animal sold."

## Photographs

Send in good photographs of Shorthorns. We can use them in this magazine and we have an increasing demand for them from other publications. Mark plainly on the back of each the facts pertaining to the picture together with your name and address.



*The Iowa Baby Beef Boys at the 1917 International*



# Shorthorns In the South and Southwest

Comparatively few people of the more northern states realize what has taken place and what is at this time taking place in the territory to the south and west in the way of improvement of livestock. The southern folk are awake and doing. The days of the "nigger" farming of cotton, whereby the easy-going planter could rent his land to the blacks and from such rental live a life of ease and luxury, are gone. Soil that has been rich enough in fertility to produce a profitable crop of cotton year after year for, in some cases a century, is now getting a much needed rest. The little worm commonly known as the boll weevil, which bores into the cotton boll before it bursts into bloom and straightway stops its growth, has done more to revolutionize things agricultural in the "land o' cotton" than all the teachings and all the agricultural missionaries. It would seem that this little messenger of destruction was sent by Dame Nature who, revolting at the abuses heaped upon her fertile soils, took this method of bringing about a change. And if the people of the glorious south that have done homage to so many of the nation's greatest men and women wish to pay another fitting tribute they will erect an everlasting monument to the boll weevil, for he is their greatest benefactor.

Being forced in many sections of the south to cease entirely the growing of their staple crop, the planters naturally turned their attention to livestock, because they are now compelled to raise crops that are best utilized as food for cattle, sheep and swine. The cattle stock of the country was limited both in quantity and quality. In the vernacular of the south they were "sorry" cattle and

By Rank C. Forbes

in many instances had been raised on "sorry" land. The people became awakened to the fact that they must have more and better cattle and thus the start was made in the right direction.

Arkansas, ending in what is fast approaching the Shorthorn center of the United States, in the country adjacent to Oklahoma City and Tulsa, Okla. I was at no time compelled to call upon my imagination to support my belief that the Shorthorn is the popular, the dependable breed. I found where the



Courtesy H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, Kan.

## *Heifer Calves on a Southern Kansas Farm*

In the past five weeks, which I have spent in the south and southwest, starting at the Texas State Fair at Dallas and wending my way south and west through the Empire state to Corpus Christi; then back along the Gulf shore to Houston, north again to Shreveport, La., then east through Mississippi and Alabama, southward again to New Orleans and finally, after a trip through

red, white and roan cattle had been put to the severest tests in comparison with all other breeds and under every conceivable condition, and had not only stood the test, but had proved their superiority.

In an interview with one of the largest ranchmen in Texas, who has handled Shorthorns for a quarter of a century, side by side with the other leading beef breeds, I was advised that the ranch was about to dispose of all their stock excepting the Shorthorns. He gave for his reason the very good one, that the Shorthorns, owing to their greater scale and their ability to hold it under any and all conditions brought more dollars and a greater profit than the cattle of any other breed. He also brought out the point that his long years of experience had proved that the Shorthorn bull was the greatest improver known to the cattle world, and made the assertion that when the ranch lands were divided into farms and the ticks were eradicated, both of which conditions are fast approaching, the Shorthorn would reign supreme in all the southland, so to those who may incline to detract from the merits of the Shorthorn in comparison with other breeds as range cattle, I would say that the "proof of the pudding is in chewing the string." This man from one of the largest and most profitable ranches in Texas has "chewed the string" for twenty-five long years and has found that it savors strongly of Shorthorn flavor.

While in Texas I had the opportunity of riding the range and viewing cattle



Courtesy R. E. Watts & Son, Miles, Iowa

Photo by Hildebrand

## *Mysie Champion, Third Prize Senior Yearling, International, 1917*



of different breeds that were handled under like conditions, and I will say without reservation that the best cattle I saw were Shorthorns or strong in Shorthorn blood. I saw pure-bred Shorthorns on the open range that were good enough to grace any bluegrass pasture of the north, and I saw high grade Shorthorns on a range that had not had the effects of what could rightfully be called a rain for two years, and where apparently there was little to eat but mesquite and cactus, that showed more thrift than any cattle seen in this now arid region. To those who would favor their chosen breed by statements that the Shorthorn is a house plan, a trip to the burned up sections of Texas would prove the falsity of their argument.

In the country farther east that has been blessed with more moisture, but where the cattle for years have been a most inferior sort, Shorthorn bulls are accomplishing wonders. In the pine woods and cutover lands of east Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama I saw calves from the little line-back "piney woods" cows and sired by pure-bred Shorthorn bulls that were a revelation. They showed very little of the native blood of their dams, but had every appearance of making market topping cattle when finished. The improvement made by one cross of just a fairly good pure-bred Shorthorn bull on these native cows is almost unbelievable. The southern planter is fast awakening to these facts and in a short time the chief problem that will confront the breeder of Shorthorns is how to supply the great demand that is sure to come.

Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama are now ready to take hun-

sections of the south as a hog would be in Jerusalem. I do not mean by this that the entire south should have nothing better than the "tail ends" of the northern herds, but I do mean that the majority of the south is not ready for fancy cattle and it would be little more than suicide to send them there. The



Courtesy Rufus Miller, Merville, Kan.

### *Stealing A Bite*

majority of the farmers or planters of the south must be taught to take better care of their stock. Far too many of them have the impression that the pure blood in a registered animal will keep it in good condition without the assistance of feed, which idea must be exploded before there is a substantial demand for the best class of Shorthorns. There are enough good herds in the hands of enterprising men of the south to serve as positive proof that high class Shorthorns may profitably be handled there, and these breeders need more of the best cattle obtainable, but the great majority of the farmer folk of the south has much to learn and must be content to make their beginning with the cheaper cattle. Those breeders who have herds established in the south or are just now starting their foundations are to be envied, for they are on the eve of the greatest era known to the pure-bred cattle interests.

Not all sections of the south are suitable for the constructive breeding of pure-bred cattle. In many sections, even where there is sufficient rainfall to raise feed in abundance, the soil lacks the elements that tend to keep up the necessary scale. Lime is the most necessary of all the elements of the soil where pure-bred cattle are to be bred successfully. The sandy lands of the south are lacking in lime and it is in these sections that pure-bred bulls used on grade cows is about as far as it is advisable to go. This venture is a most profitable one. The cattle so produced may be fed out and sent to market, but if one should attempt constructive breeding on soil of this kind he would surely find, sooner or later, that he was grading downward instead of making the desired improvement.

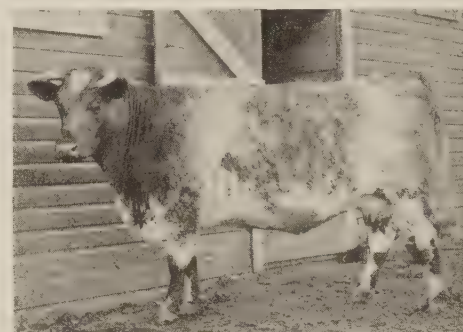
However, there are vast areas throughout the south that are ideal for the constructive breeding of pure-bred cattle. Oklahoma has much of it. Arkansas and Louisiana with portions of Texas have most suitable soils, and in the fa-

mous Black Belt of Mississippi and Alabama and reaching over into Georgia is to be found the stockman's paradise. I spent several days in the Demopolis section of Alabama and I have never seen so much limestone in any part of the country that I have visited. There are several high class herds of pure-bred cattle in this section, and here I saw the fattest Shorthorn cows with calves at foot that I have ever seen. What a beautiful picture, these great red, white and roan cows with calves, fat and sleek, by their side, grazing on the finest of alfalfa that was growing from this wonderful lime soil even under the largest trees in a wooded pasture.

There are unlimited possibilities in this section for the breeding of pure-bred Shorthorns. There is almost an unlimited production of alfalfa, lespe-deza, Bermuda and Johnson grass with corn, cane and velvet beans, which taken in conjunction with the climate, pure water and lime soil, prompts me to predict that the future will reveal in this section some of the best Shorthorns the world has ever produced.

I had not the opportunity of visiting any of the herds in Arkansas, but I found there a very keen interest in Shorthorns. In fact, I found that there is no state in the Union that is now ready to take more Shorthorns than is this state.

I visited most of the leading herds in Oklahoma and suffice it to say that I have never had the pleasure of viewing so many high class Shorthorns in an equal number of herds anywhere in America. They did not all come from the north, for I saw on one farm the



Courtesy Peter McKay, Delhi, Minn.

### *The Farmer's Cow*

best lot of calves and yearlings of home production that I have ever seen in any one herd. These men are accomplishing wonders with their Shorthorns, and breeders of the north must step lively if they are to keep pace with this state that only a few years ago was the hunting ground of the Indian.

There is an almost unlimited demand for Shorthorns in the south and southwest. Many high class animals are needed in the sections best suited for their use and in the hands of men who know how best to use them, but the greatest demand at this time is for fair to good young bulls for use in grading up the native stock preparatory to more and better cattle.



Courtesy Ewing Bros., Morrisville, Mo.

### *A Missouri Prizewinner*

dreds of Shorthorns if they can get them at reasonable prices. In many districts of some of these states the tick has not been eradicated, although his days are numbered. These people cannot afford to pay the price for the best cattle of the tick-free country and run the risk of losing them before getting any returns, but they want pure-bred cattle and will pay a fair price for them.

Much has been said about the south being the dumping ground where breeders of the north cleaned their herds of undesirable cattle. I have been one of the main critics of this practice, but a trip through the far south has caused me to change my mind. A \$1,000 bull would be as much out of place in many



# THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA

Published quarterly by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, 13 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill., in the interest of Shorthorn cattle and Shorthorn breeders in America.

FRANK D. TOMSON, *Editor*

VOLUME II

NUMBER 4

JANUARY 1, 1918

## OUR ACKNOWLEDGMENT

As the postman brings, day after day and week after week, complimentary expressions from all sections of the country in reference to the educational character, the beauty and general usefulness of this magazine, we are made to understand that it is serving an important purpose. Our confidence, never lacking from the outset, is increased from month to month.

We find it is influencing the course of many Shorthorn adherents and many who are inclined to ally themselves with the Shorthorn cause. We learn from numerous sources that it is instrumental in fostering a higher sentiment, a closer fraternal spirit and a more aggressive business policy. We are assured that it is influencing countless numbers to put their Shorthorn business operations on a permanent basis; to cause them to lay their plans for a long period of years; that it has encouraged stability and solidity; that it is leading many to recognize their opportunity in a broad field of profitable endeavor within the scope of Shorthorn activities.

We make grateful acknowledgment to those whose thoughtful expressions of recognition stimulate our endeavor.

## WHERE HONOR IS DUE

What could be more natural in view of the published history of the Shorthorn from the days of its origin down through the centuries than the tendency of Shorthorn students to worship at the shrine of the breed's founders and its early promoters? The fascinating story linking history with romance is ever before us. We unconsciously place ourselves amid those scenes which the writers paint in appealing colors. Our imagination is alert. We follow the progress of the breed through these skilled hands with an ever-increasing veneration for those who had a part in its making.

One era follows another, each with a definite purpose, each with far-reaching results. Master minds have dominated them all and we accord heroic places to those whose constructive methods we acknowledge. The names of these celebrities live on. They were the pioneers, they were unafraid. But because of their achievement in their day shall we fail to recognize these men of our present time who have built upon the foundation that has come down from those master breeders of old; these men who have moulded the Shorthorn type to suit the existing conditions of the present day; who have combined utility and

beauty; who have maintained constitutional vigor without sacrificing grace or form; who have worked to early maturity without a loss of scale; who have made available in ever-increasing numbers Shorthorns of the most economical and worthy type?

The breeders of the present decade are men who maintain their herds on a plane unquestionably comparable to the fittest of the days of old. Who shall say that there are not in America today numerous herds that excel the greatest achievements of the master breeders who have passed from the scene of action. And why should this not be so? We have had the benefit of the best that the most skilled of the succeeding generations have produced and we have built upon these. Doubtless we have been inclined more to commercialism, but an analysis of the contestants in the fairs and shows in all parts of the country cannot fail to convince one of the close adherence to an established type and that type acceptable to the requirements of trade and economy of production. The reader will understand that by comparison the breeders of the earlier days were few and far between and naturally were the more conspicuous, like the towering oak in an open field. It is different now. Their name may not be legion, but who questions their increasing numbers. And who has not recognized each year some new recruit who displays the instinct of an artist.

Let us grant that we have been inclined to place emphasis upon the revenue derived from the occupation, but let us not overlook the fact that there is an army of students of pedigree and form, who are instrumental in shifting the vocation from the artist's sphere to the field of the scientist. Do not misunderstand us. We are not suggesting a conclusion of the process. We indicate merely an apparent tendency.

We invite the reader to sum up the names with which he is familiar of those dominating forces in the Shorthorn field of today. Study their practices and progress and their achievement and place these over against those men of other days. Not that we would detract in the least from those talented personages through whose accomplishments our generation has so tremendously benefited. Rather let us suggest that the passing of time brings out in bolder relief these characters and that we are too familiar with our fellows of today and live in too close contact with them to properly gauge their level. It is in the next decade and the years that follow that our co-workers, men of far-seeing ability and clearly defined purposes along the line of Shorthorn improvement shall take their place in the long line of celebrities. But it is well for the student to draw his own conclusions and give recognition to these men of our times. It is well for the Shorthorn fraternity to appropriately estimate the usefulness of these forces in comparison with breeders of other times and in other countries.

After long observation and close acquaintance with the purposes and progress of many Shorthorn breeders of our time, we do not hesitate to give them a higher rating among the world's bovine improvers than the average person is apt to accord them, through no lack of confidence, but rather a lack of proper focus.

New herds are being founded and many have been recently established and a clearer conception of the constructive work of the present-day breeders will have an important bearing upon the investment and subsequent operations of these additions to the Shorthorn ranks.

## THEY SLIP FROM THEIR HANDS

The experience of most owners of great sires is that the daughters of these sires pass from their hands and when these sires are no longer useful they find themselves with only a few of these daughters still in the herd. This isn't an isolated experience. It applies generally. The prices available for these females are usually sufficiently attractive to encourage the breeder to part with them. He sees another crop coming on, but notwithstanding his intention to finally retain a considerable number, he usually has only a few in the end.

We have in mind a dozen or more great breeding sires whose daughters were early sought after. We have seen these females scattered to the four winds and the herds that produced them finally retain but a handful. Then after these sires have ceased to be useful we have seen the valuation on these daughters gradually advance until they reached highly profitable figures. It would seem that much more rapid and positive improvement would be made if the representative daughters of these great sires were retained in the herd. It would seem that the profits of the individual breeder would be greatly increased. It would appear that his herd would have a more distinctive individuality—a personnel so to speak. Such a herd would become a most dependable source for high-class breeding animals.

Whether by this practice the best interests of the breeders at large would be served is not under consideration. Yet we are inclined to think that they would be. It is the welfare of the fortunate owners of these prepotent sires that is under discussion. Let the reader think over the experiences of the various breeding establishments with which he is familiar in which outstanding sires have been used and he will recognize how generally this situation has existed.

Perhaps it will be well to heed the suggestion and conserve these females in greater numbers and select them more with reference to type and prospective value as producers. We are inclined to believe that if this practice is followed, many a breeder will ultimately win greater success both in the matter of Shorthorn improvement and financially than they would attain otherwise.



## ARE YOU OVERLOOKING THIS ADVANTAGE?

One of the features of Shorthorn breeding is that the herds of the better breeders are without salable stock for a considerable portion of each year. That is, the product is quickly absorbed by early buyers and the would-be patrons who come along later are disappointed because the supply has been disposed of. This isn't by any means a universal condition, but it is general and we are inclined to the view that such a breeder would strengthen his position if he would encourage a few of his close neighbors who are equipped for the business and who would give it due attention to put in a few females of his breeding as foundation stock and secure their bulls either from his herd or in accordance with his judgment and then have a working arrangement whereby he could market their product.

There are a great many people who would be agreeable to engaging in the breeding of registered Shorthorns if their interests were safeguarded in this way, but for lack of such organization many of them hesitate to begin. Our opinion is that the one thing more than any other that causes men to hesitate is the fear that they will not be able to command a market. They recognize that the established breeder can readily command an outlet and at liberal prices, but they are afraid that they will not have this advantage. They assume that the time required to build up a trade covers a long period of years, and so they are reluctant to break away from their established practices to engage in an unfamiliar line.

Every man who grows livestock is attracted to the best standards. He recognizes their superiority and he has a desire to produce and possess them, but he feels somehow that it is the other fellow's game; that he isn't adapted to it nor equipped for it and would probably not succeed in the undertaking. But there are approximately 25,000 breeders of registered Shorthorns in the United States who came from this class.

But to get back to the main point, it seems to us that the interests of both the established breeder and the beginner would be served by such a working plan as we have indicated. It would furnish a larger output of Shorthorns bred along the lines preferred by this established breeder. It would increase the number of his favorite type. It would create a source on a broad and dependable basis; it would enable a larger number of buyers to supply their needs; it would increase the profits of the established breeder; it would place the several others included in the plan on a going basis; it would protect them against mistakes that beginners and the inexperienced are apt to make; it would give them the benefit of the mature judgment and long experience of this established breeder and would insure them profits from the very outset.

That the profits of the central figure in this plan would be increased is easily

foreseen; that he would serve his own interests and at the same time strengthen the position and finances of the several men he had induced to become a part of the plan, is clear. The temperament of the several individuals involved, their ability and adaptability and the equipment would all have a bearing upon the advisability and success of such an undertaking. But there are many localities where the practice may be well undertaken.

We recognize that there are those who would hesitate to encourage such a plan for fear that they would create too much competition, but the actual result of a practice of this kind is to increase the demand and the competition becomes co-operative in fact.

The plan, varied to suit conditions, is entirely practical and will be adopted by many far-seeing men. The tendency is in that direction and with the increasing tendency the beneficial results will be multiplied.

## FULL-BLOODS vs. GRADES

An impressive object lesson in comparative profits in feeding grade and full-blood calves is had in the outcome of two boys' and girls' calf club contests in central Illinois. There is a little story of local rivalry that enters into these contests and for this reason the community in which they occurred is not indicated.

A certain bank decided upon a contest and invested in 50 registered Shorthorn heifer calves. Upon their receipt they were appraised by a well-known Shorthorn breeder and were distributed, by drawing lots, among the boys and girls who formed the club. The conditions of the contest obligated the banker to advertise a public sale and dispose of the calves in that way at the close of the season the last week in October. Each boy and girl was to take care of his or her calf and grow it out during the season and was to receive the margin between the purchase price and the selling price for profit; or in the event the animal sold for less than the original price, they were to make up the loss.

A rival bank also decided on a contest with similar conditions, but selected grade calves for the purpose. It happened that this bank held its sale a week before the date announced for the full-blood heifers and the event was regarded as a real success, the grade calves selling for an average of \$65 per head.

The registered calves cost the boys and girls an average of \$117 a head, and when sold in the sale averaged \$235 per head—an average gross profit of \$118 for every boy and girl in the contest. In other words, the margin of profit received by the boys and girls who fed the registered heifers was almost double the actual selling price of the grade heifers in the other contest. An interesting fact is that there was not one animal sold among the full-bloods that did not make a profit for its owner, and in one or two cases the profit reached \$300.

But there is another and more important fact that comes out of this contest, and that is that it has resulted in the starting of a number of full-blood herds in that community. The inspiration received through the various stages of this experience and its conclusion has started a goodly number of boys and girls along the road of producing registered Shorthorns.

As an advertising force this contest has been tremendously effective in attracting attention to this community from a wide territory. The sale of these registered calves brought an attendance of fully 2,000 people and a number of bankers from over the state were on hand to watch the outcome and study the effects of this enterprising undertaking.

A feature of the contest was the showing of the most worthy of the calves for prizes. This display was made on the main street and competent judges made the ratings. Beautiful rosettes were provided by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association for the prizewinners.

These calf club contests are becoming popular and are proving a useful and definite force in the growing of better standards of livestock.

## TO WHOM SHALL WE SEND OUR BID?

At a recent public sale of Shorthorns we were approached by a gentleman who was in the market for Shorthorns. He asked,

"To whom should I send a sealed bid in case I could not attend a sale and wished to make a purchase? The auctioneer, a press representative or a representative of the Shorthorn Association?"

We replied, "the auctioneer, press representative, representative of the Association, or the seller." We placed a little emphasis on the seller, and the inquirer seemed surprised. We stated that in most cases if he would write a line to the seller explaining just what he wanted, indicating the range of prices that he would be agreeable to, he would come quite as near getting what he wanted, and perhaps nearer, than if he attended the sale himself, assuming that he was inexperienced in the business.

This is a statement that applies to the Shorthorn breeding business generally and it is a compliment to the men identified with the breed. In most cases the seller would prefer to have the bids sent to the auctioneer or some representative either of the press or of the Shorthorn Association and the chances are that he would turn it to them with suggestions as to their execution. We have seen this done many times and we have rarely seen the buyer's interests other than carefully guarded.

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### AS THE TWIG IS BENT

There is a growing movement in agricultural circles all over the country and one that is commendable. We refer to the boys' and girls' club contests. The activities of these clubs embrace practically every line of agriculture, and the results more than justify the effort and expense involved. The calf clubs within Shorthorn limits have been singularly successful and already many a boy and not a few girls have been started on the road as Shorthorn breeders as a result of the interest these contests have aroused.

It isn't an easy matter to make a farmer out of a mature man who has spent his youth in some other line of endeavor. It is an old saying that the farmer who leaves his farm and engages in a commercial line is headed toward failure. The application might be reversed and would be quite as true. So it is that many men who have spent a score or more of years in raising ordinary livestock do not succeed the best when they embark in breeding registered stock. It is the general rule that we refer to and not the exception.

But when a boy begins to study improved livestock and tries his hand in fitting and developing them he acquires a familiarity and a desire that become indelibly fixed in his mind. He soon becomes expert and becoming expert is started on the road to ultimate success.

### UPWARD PRICES

Two features of Shorthorn trade are distinctive: The uniformity of prices and their upward trend. There is no breed of livestock that presents such a decided uniformity in the prices obtained as the Shorthorn. It matters not whether the sales are made in the east, in the west, in the north or in the south, the prices rule about the same. The merit of the individuals and the pedigrees determine the prices.

The demand comes from all quarters. It seems quite as insistent from one section as from another. Naturally the central states, recognized as the great breeding ground for Shorthorns, furnishes a large percent of the demand for the richest blood lines. However, this region has no monopoly in that respect. The western breeders from the mountain and Pacific coast states are exacting buyers, discriminating in their preference of blood lines and individual types and they find as their competitors, when in quest of such animals, men from the gulf states and men from the southern and eastern states as well as the ever-present cornbelt breeders. Yet in spite of this persistent competition, and it steadily increases from all directions, prices have maintained a wholesome uniformity, clearly demonstrating the substantial character of the trade.

It is not unusual in public sales of registered stock to develop a great deal of enthusiasm and when an animal sells at a high price there is apt to be much applause, much clapping of hands, much cheering. Often the purchaser is re-

quired to stand up and remove his hat as the assembled crowd cheers lustily and many press around him to shake his hand and pat him on the back. Then the competing bidder is called for and he too is given an ovation. It is an old story with us. How often we have witnessed it. And in days past we have joined in the jubilee, but this sort of performance has nearly ceased in Shorthorn auctions. Shorthorn people recognize that it does not make for permanency; that it is not helpful to the purchaser to bring undue pressure upon him; that in the end the seller's interests are not best served. It is the opinion among Shorthorn breeders that when a purchaser makes his investment it must be on a basis that will insure him a reasonable return. They recognize that when a beginner, however affluent, makes his initial investment that it is better that it be made on a reasonably conservative basis rather than on an extravagant plan.

In other days rich men have rushed into the Shorthorn breeding business as they have rushed into other breeds. They have invested their money lavishly and with no lack of encouragement. In many instances these men after a period of comparatively short duration become anxious to sell, hoping perhaps for the same rush of competition when they submit their cattle at auction. But this rush is apt to be conspicuous by its absence, for men of experience move with less excitement in their established lines. It is when men leave their beaten paths that they lose their bearings and become more or less irrational in their practices.

Now the whole sentiment of the Shorthorn fraternity is for constructive practices. They do not enjoy excitement less, but they love prosperity more. They prefer that the Shorthorn investor shall invest with the idea of permanency and that all such investors shall realize largely upon the investment. It is this sentiment that has stabilized Shorthorn trade which is today the most substantial, the most consistent and most widely distributed of any breed of livestock of the present day.

So it is quite natural that while a large number of animals sell at strong prices, several hundred each year selling at auction range between \$1,000 and \$3,000 each; that a very small number sell between \$3,000 and \$4,000 and but a handful beyond the \$4,000 mark. Shorthorn breeders should be proud of this record. They should be proud of the fact that \$250 is near the minimum average for a public sale and that \$1,000 is close to the maximum average. It is a wholesome condition. It spells prosperity and permanency, but more than this the enormous trade, and it should be understood that vastly more Shorthorns are sold than animals of any other breed, is conducted upon a cash basis almost without exception.

The years 1916 and 1917 have revealed an activity in Shorthorns the like of which the world has never seen, and through it all sanity has prevailed. The

boomer has been conspicuous by his absence. The speculator has been in the background. Profits have been widely and equitably distributed. Prices have steadily advanced and at this, the beginning of a new year, the level of values is the highest in a generation, not because a few animals of unduly fashionable strains have sold at fabulous prices, for there have been none such, but because the merit of the Shorthorn is recognized everywhere; because many who have experimented with other breeds on the native stocks have come back to the Shorthorn and are now seeking to overcome the error of experiment. They have learned the dependability of the Shorthorn as they did not realize it before. They come with a determination and with their purse strings loosened to invest in a breed that they have every assurance will work out their agricultural and financial salvation.

A review of the past two years—yes, and the several years before—a study of the present conditions and a glimpse into the immediate future gives assurance that the tendency of the values will still be upward for many months yet to come.

Meatless days are too prevalent; European demand for beef is too insistent and the diminishing cattle stocks of the warring nations abroad is too apparent to admit of the prices of beef cattle inclining any way but upward.

It does not require the vision of a prophet to predict that the year 1918 will witness an increasing Shorthorn sentiment, a strengthening of Shorthorn forces and an enlarging of Shorthorn trade.

### OFFICERS ELECTED

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association Dec. 5, three directors were elected for terms of three years as follows: Reid Carpenter, Mansfield, Ohio, and N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., to succeed themselves, and H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., to succeed A. B. Paterson, Meridian, Miss. At the directors' meeting Dec. 6 John R. Tomson, Dover, Kan., was elected president to succeed Mr. Carpenter and Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Tex., succeeds Mr. Tomson as vice president. No other changes were made in the organization.

### WE NEED PHOTOGRAPHS

Send in good photographs of Shorthorns. We can use them in this magazine and we have an increasing demand for them from other publications. Mark plainly on the back of each the facts pertaining to the picture together with your name and address.

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# In the Eastern States

By Lewis J. McMartin

The average western stockgrower who has never had the opportunity of visiting that section of our great American continent east of the Allegheny Mountains will likely be surprised, and very much impressed by the wide extent of the country through which he is traveling. An impression is gained in schools and is usually held through life that this part of America is merely a narrow strip along the Atlantic coast of little agricultural value, being mostly occupied by cities and manufacturing plants. It is a little hard for a westerner to realize that it is an all night's ride from Buffalo to New York or Boston, that it takes six hours on a fast train to go from Baltimore to New York, and that if he is to go from Boston to our Canadian boundary he had better engage a berth on a Pullman. We westerners are very apt to underestimate the agricultural possibilities of these eastern states, to be sure, the land was depleted many years ago by a system of soil robbery, second only to that which is now going on in some of our western land, but one has only to ride

through the country and see the great old farm houses and barns to realize that in years gone by this has been indeed a rich agricultural section.

At the present time, particularly in New England, there is much land, possibly as high as 75 percent, that is not under active cultivation. A large amount of this is too rough for agricultural purposes, but it would no doubt make valuable pasture land. In fact, we see many small pieces that have already been redeemed. In Massachusetts this fact is particularly noticeable. Judging by the success in soil building on some of the farms that I had the privilege of visiting, it would seem that the soil was capable of producing large crops if carefully farmed. Of course, the system of farming that will produce the best results must include some kind of livestock. Within an hour's ride of the city of Boston, on an express train, one sees much that is practically a wilderness, and it would

seem that with the best markets in the world at their door that farmers ought to prosper.

As to the nature of the livestock, one of the most popular breeds, is the Shorthorn, particularly the heavy milking kind. Massachusetts is not generally known as one of the leading Shorthorn states but we find a number of herds which rank with the leading herds of the country. Perhaps one of the most interesting places is that of John Anderson of Shelburne. He is one of the oldest breeders of registered Shorthorns in the United States, and has the distinction of having owned a bull bred by Thomas Bates. He also used a bull bought directly from the herd of Amos Cruickshank, and was familiar with the herds of Alexander and the elder Renick of Kentucky. To listen to his romantic tales of early Shorthorn days of New England, of the great bullocks, some of which weighed over 3,000 pounds which he and his uncle raised and used to drive to the New York and Boston markets, of the days of New York Mills, and of the early Princesses, is almost



Courtesy The Otis Herd, Willoughby, Ohio

*White Queen—Milk Record 10,450 Pounds. Purchase Price, \$3,000*



like a glimpse into another world. He has on file old letters and papers referring to early Shorthorn transactions that are of the greatest interest. The Shorthorns he introduced in his neighborhood many years ago have borne fruit, for we find there some of the foremost Shorthorn breeders of New England. Another place of more than

the college. The men who receive the service of the bull are to have "free service," but they must agree to sell to the college at a normal market valuation the male calves, which will be used on the college farm for beef demonstration work, and the heifer calves are to be kept on the farms, and used as dairy cattle, records being kept of their milk



Courtesy Chas. Carroll of Carrollton, Ellicott City, Md.

### *Manzergh 8th*

ordinary interest is Flintstone Farms at Dalton from where the gospel of Shorthorn prolificacy is spread broadcast through the land. They are making some very valuable contributions to our list of high producing cows, and are also developing some very good show cattle. In addition to this manager Curtin is doing valuable experimental work in crossing Shorthorns with grade dairy cattle which will doubtless prove interesting and useful in the years to come.

If there is any one thing which would do more to promote Shorthorn interests in the eastern states it would, in my estimation, be some demonstration work with beef cattle. It would seem that the agricultural colleges would take the lead in this work, but they are confining all their efforts with livestock to dairy husbandry. However, it is gratifying to state that I have found one or two men who are taking the initiative, and have already started some work of this kind. Winslow Clark of Shoreham, Vt., has sold several of his very good bulls to neighboring farmers with the understanding that he shall have the opportunity to buy some of the steer calves, sired by these bulls. He proposes to fatten these calves as two-year-olds, on grass, alfalfa, silage and grain, and will endeavor to prove to New England farmers that beef can be profitably produced in their section of the country. Working along the same line he has given the service of a bull to the Vermont Agricultural College to be used under his direction. He proposes to have this bull bred to a number of the common farm stock on farms adjoining

production. Arrangements have been made to carry this work over a period of years sufficiently long enough to warrant valuable data on the ability of the Shorthorn, both as to building up a herd of dairy cows, and as to feeding value of the male calves. It would seem that such an experiment would be of inestimable value to the Shorthorn fraternity generally and to the New England Shorthorn breeders in particular.

Another man who is doing valuable work along this same line is H. E. Harnden, of East Fryeburg, Maine. Mr. Harnden has been breeding Shorthorns for a number of years, but owing to the poor market for his bull calves in the past, has been using the knife freely, and has been fitting and showing his steers at the Maine shows, where he has been successful with these Shorthorn steers in competition with other breeds. The cows in his herd are very creditable milking cows, and at least one steer which I saw on his farm would make a good showing at some of the large cornbelt shows.

The importance of this work will best be shown by the fact that the average small farmer in New England does not appreciate the value of the beef carcass. Dairying has been for many years their principal livestock activity, but owing to the present high cost of labor, which is probably felt more acutely in the east than in the west, and also to the fact that until very recent years beef could be produced considerably cheaper in the west, little or no beef has been raised here for many years. Accordingly when one speaks of a steer

to most of the New England farmers they think you are referring to a beast of burden. The Shorthorn cow is liked in the dairy, but in this capacity she will hardly come up to the special dairy breeds, and as her beef value is so often unappreciated, she is not making as good a showing in comparison with other breeds as she is entitled to.

I do not think that there is very much of an opening for beef Shorthorns in New England, but there is a demand which is steadily growing for a type of heavy milking thick fleshed cattle. It is true I heard some few of the better informed farmers make the statement that in their estimation the Shorthorns were being developed a little too much as a dairy animal, but I think this fault, if it is a fault, could be very easily corrected. There is a lot of grass land there that is not being utilized, and there is a lot more rather rough land that would make good pasture if properly handled. It is hard to imagine a better combination for these farmers than that, of a small herd of grade Shorthorn cows to produce some milk for which there is always a good market in this part of the country, and a bunch of home-bred steers running on some of this rough pasture land.

Another factor in the cattle situation which was drawn to my attention was that of the market conditions. In the west where the herds are large and farmers have from one to several carloads of cattle, they are able to ship to the central markets where they have the advantage of competitive buyers in an open market. But here the farmers, owing to their small herds, are victims to what might be termed the cattle jobbers, and seldom get what their cattle are really worth. This is particularly true in the case of the better grades of steers. If a system of co-operative shipping associations could be inaugurated similar to those now in operation in some of the western states a great amount of good could be done.

The breeders of pure-bred Shorthorns have already organized what is known as the New England Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and are doing some good co-operative work under the direction of their secretary, W. Arthur Simpson. Some cattle have already been shipped west, and one sale has been held. In addition to this the association has been doing some work in getting in touch with farmers and prospective breeders, and helping them make selection of cattle, but much remains to be done.

The New England States Exposition, organized the last year, and held for the first time last October, fills a long-felt need for a cattle show in this section, and will do a great deal of good for the livestock interests. The states are too small to support a successful state fair, but this to a large extent takes the place of one. Modern show barns and equipment have been erected, and this show will soon assume an important position among the large live-



stock shows in the country. It is of special interest to Shorthorn breeders to know that at this exposition nearly half the cattle on the grounds were Shorthorns, and it is up to Shorthorn breeders to hold the position of relative importance which they have already attained.

At the present time a larger demand for Shorthorn bulls is coming from the state of Maine than from any other of the New England States. Some bulls of the other beef breeds have been introduced here but the Shorthorns are well established, and will easily hold their position if a little of the right kind of advertising is done. Most of the farmers here, as in the rest of New England, do considerable dairying, and they find that the other beef breeds have little to recommend them on this point.

New York, New Jersey, and eastern Pennsylvania offer great inducements to Shorthorn breeders. This part of the country is essentially a milk producing one but the hardness of the Shorthorn in standing the severe winters, and the high cost of labor for conducting an extensive dairy, are making the Shorthorn increasingly popular. New York City is one of the best markets for heavy cattle in this country, and farmers are beginning to realize that the steers from their Shorthorn dairy cows are worth a large amount of money, when fattened and shipped to the New York market. Steers from these Milk-ing Shorthorn cows make the very best of heavy cattle; they do not develop quite as quickly, but if allowed to grow until two years old they put on flesh rapidly and are making heavy carcasses that are much sought by the butchers. This is a class of trade which a decade ago was very common, but in the last few years beef has been produced so much cheaper in the cornbelt states, and on the ranges, that little attention was paid to beef production. Conditions have now changed somewhat, and I believe that a certain amount of beef could be profitably produced in competition with the western states. Much rough feed is grown on the farms that can not be utilized in the dairyherds and which could be very profitably fed to some young growing Shorthorn cat-

tle. Moreover the fertilizer value from the manure of such a bunch of cattle would be considerable, as these farms have been cultivated so long that they need everything of this kind that can be obtained.

Probably one of the greatest future fields for the development of the Shorthorns and one in which the least work

products, and many cattle are now fed annually. Already several herds of good Shorthorns have been established and the good work started but much remains to be done. The farmers here are not very enthusiastic about milking but the good market for dairy products make it an incentive, while the farms are much in need of the manure pro-



Courtesy A. T. Cole, Wheaton, Ill.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Fenstanton Lady Anna, Grand Champion Milking Shorthorn Cow, International, 1917*

is now done for the interest of the breed is the section made up of southern Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware. This is a very good farming country. The land is a high rolling prairie, the soil is rich, although somewhat run out before the civil war by the growing of tobacco, and has not been rebuilt. However, bluegrass grows luxuriously, and corn is always a sure crop. The winters are mild, and the pasture season long. What better natural conditions for cattle raising could be asked? The great cities nearby ensure a constantly good market for dairy-

duced in the steer feeding operations. There is now a good demand for farmer's bulls, but if the trade was developed a little it would furnish an outlet for bulls to the breeders all through this section east of the Allegheny Mountains.

### Send in Your Cards

Your card should appear in the Breeders' Directory. We issue 40,000 copies of this magazine. The cost for these cards is \$10 per year, and to save book-keeping payment is requested in advance.



Courtesy Robert Saltonstall, Canton Jct., Mass.

*Buildings on a Milking Shorthorn Farm*

Photo by Hildebrand



# When You Select the Name

The names appearing in a pedigree have a much greater bearing on the selling value of the animal it represents than the average stockman is apt to recognize. In order to direct attention to this fact I have prepared four fictitious pedigrees, all based on what is known as a Marr Clara foundation. There is no significance in the fact that a so-called Clara pedigree is used. Any other foundation would have served the purpose. The reader will note that the pedigree is genuine from its origin down to and including the imported dam, but from the imported dam on, all four of the pedigrees are fictitious.

Three of them each illustrate a different system of naming the female descendants. The fourth is a really reliable illustration of the indifferent attitude of some breeders in the matter of naming their animals; the meaningless names employed and the almost repulsive appearance of the pedigree to anyone who is interested in Shorthorn breeding.

An obligation rests upon every breeder in the matter of selecting names for his animals. When these names show a consistent relation to each other, a progressive sequence; when the names of the sires give the suggestion of strength and superior ancestry; when there is a tone of refinement and good breeding in the names of the females, the pedigree takes on an alluring aspect. It invites the fancy of the prospective purchaser whose purse strings are readily loosened when the animal that fills his eye is found to have a pedigree, an ancestral record of harmonious and appealing names.

Once a name is selected and becomes a record in the American Shorthorn Herd Book it is fixed, unchangeable, for all time in the pedigree and however keenly students or owners of the progeny may resent its appearance in the pedigree, it remains therein down through the generations. But on the other hand, the names that appeal, that are suggestive of quality and strength and beauty, have a quickening effect. How clearly this is revealed in the names adopted by the master breeders in the earlier days. I am firm in my conviction that the fame of Amos Cruickshank and his cattle have been greatly enhanced by his consistent practice in the selection of names suggestive of comeliness, of beauty, of refinement and of docility in the case of females, and of hardiness, endurance, strength and lordliness in the case of the males.

If the reader has not been impressed with this fact, let him read a few Cruickshank pedigrees representing the decades of Sittyton activity and he will quickly understand how forcefully these pedigrees appeal to men of education and achievement. Note this beautiful sequence in what is known as the Gwendoline foundation appearing in the or-

By Frank D. Tomson

der of their descent: Graceful, Garland, Geranium, Gwendoline. Note these four generations of the Acanthus family in Cruickshank's hands: Anemone, Azalia, Amaryllis, Acanthus. And in the Clipper tribe four generations: Cressida, Carmine, Carmine's Rose, Cornflower. In what is known as the Simplicity strain: Silence, Sympathy, Splendor, Superb, Surmise, Surname, Simplicity. There is an inspiration in these that invites as only refinement and beauty invite. And who shall say that this con-

ception of nomenclature was the least of Cruickshank's contribution to Shorthorn advancement.

Let us turn to the names applied by Cruickshank and others to the bulls: Champion of England, Pride of the Isles, Master of the Mint, Prince of Fashion, Captain of the Guard, Clear the Way, Roan Gauntlet, Border Chief, Heir Apparent, William of Orange, Gay Monarch, Craven Knight, Field Marshal, Spartan Hero, Knight of the Meadow, True Briton—and so one might go on indicating names denoting royalty, suggesting action, power and potency—names that appeal to the imagination and hold our fancy.

## CLARA 86th

Bred and owned by Wm. Allen.

Dams	Breeders of Dams	Sires	Breeders of Sires
		Got by	
Clara 83d.....	Wm. Allen	Crusader.....	Wm. Allen
Clara 81st.....	Norton Bros.	Master of the Mint.....	Wm. Allen
Clara 78th.....	Norton Bros.	Border Chief.....	H. W. Duthie
Clara 75th.....	Wyuka Farm	Cock Robin.....	Graham & Son
Clara 72d.....	Wyuka Farm	Challenger.....	Reid W. Marr
Clara 70th.....	Wyuka Farm	Bapton Star.....	J. H. Hillis
Clara 68th.....	John W. Blank	Meadow King.....	Reid W. Marr
Clara 64th.....	John W. Blank	Golden Ray.....	W. L. Gordon
Clara 60th.....	John W. Blank	Gallant Victor.....	H. A. Brown
Imp. Clara 59th.....	W. S. Marr	Marshal of the Field.....	H. A. Brown
Clara 56th.....	W. S. Marr	Princely Victor.....	W. S. Marr
Clara 42d.....	W. S. Marr	Golden Ray.....	W. Duthie
		William of Orange.....	A. Cruickshank

It will be noted in this pedigree that the family name is carried on from generation to generation, the individuals being indicated by the successive numbers, the family numbers being added by the recording clerk in the order in which the names are received for herd book entry. This plan admits of the most ready identification. There is possibly a slight tendency to think of these animals by their numbers, however, and thus detract somewhat from their individuality.

## CHLOE

Bred and owned by Wm. Allen.

Dams	Breeders of Dams	Sires	Breeders of Sires
		Got by	
Columbine.....	Wm. Allen	Crusader.....	Wm. Allen
Cloudberry.....	Norton Bros.	Master of the Mint.....	Wm. Allen
Cactus.....	Norton Bros.	Border Chief.....	H. W. Duthie
Countess.....	Wyuka Farm	Cock Robin.....	Graham & Son
Carmine.....	Wyuka Farm	Challenger.....	Reid W. Marr
Coquette.....	Wyuka Farm	Bapton Star.....	J. H. Hillis
Cashmere.....	John W. Blank	Meadow King.....	Reid W. Marr
Casket.....	John W. Blank	Golden Ray.....	W. L. Gordon
Choice Lady.....	John W. Blank	Gallant Victor.....	H. A. Brown
Imp. Clara 59th.....	W. S. Marr	Marshal of the Field.....	H. A. Brown
Clara 56th.....	W. S. Marr	Princely Victor.....	W. S. Marr
Clara 42d.....	W. S. Marr	Golden Ray.....	W. Duthie
		William of Orange.....	A. Cruickshank

In the above pedigree the succeeding breeders of the dams have consistently kept the initial letter of the family in use. This makes it comparatively easy for the inexperienced to decide on the ancestral lineage. It offers a convenience in the filing of pedigrees in private herd registers. It effectively appeals to the prospective buyer when published in catalogs. By this system names may be selected that give a suggestion of progressiveness, names that have a relation one to another.



**WARDEN CLARA 2d**

Bred and owned by Wm. Allen.

Dams	Breeders of Dams	Sires	Breeders of Sires
	Got by	Crusader.....	Wm. Allen
Warden Clara.....	Wm. Allen	Master of the Mint.....	Wm. Allen
Clara of Wooddale 3d.....	Norton Bros.	Border Chief.....	H. W. Duthie
Clara of Wooddale.....	Norton Bros.	Cock Robin.....	Graham & Son
Wyuka Clara 8th.....	Wyuka Farm	Challenger.....	Reid W. Marr
Wyuka Clara 6th.....	Wyuka Farm	Bapton Star.....	J. H. Hillis
Wyuka Clara.....	Wyuka Farm	Meadow King.....	Reid W. Marr
Clara of Hillcrest 9th.....	John W. Blank	Golden Ray.....	John W. Blank
Clara of Hillcrest 5th.....	John W. Blank	Gallant Victor.....	H. A. Brown
Clara of Hillcrest.....	John W. Blank	Marshal of the Field.....	H. A. Brown
Imp. Clara 59th.....	W. S. Marr	Princely Victor.....	W. S. Marr
Clara 56th.....	W. S. Marr	Golden Ray.....	W. Duthie
Clara 42d.....	W. S. Marr	William of Orange.....	A. Cruickshank

In this pedigree the names of the farms on which the succeeding generations have been produced are used. The plan is only practicable where the farm name and the family name are short, as the Association's ruling does not admit of more than eighteen letters in a name. There is a pleasing feature in this plan, in that the names have a distinctive character and individualize the efforts of the several breeders identified with the pedigree.

**FRACTIONARY MARY**

Bred and owned by Wm. Allen.

Dams	Breeders of Dams	Sires	Breeders of Sires
	Got by	Fence Buster.....	Wm. Allen
Irish Queen.....	Wm. Allen	Mike.....	Wm. Allen
Hazelbrush Madge.....	Norton Bros.	Prince.....	H. W. Duthie
Sourdock Ann.....	Norton Bros.	Teddy.....	Graham & Son
Wild Jane.....	Wyuka Farm	Big Dick.....	Reid W. Marr
Crumpled Horn Nell.....	Wyuka Farm	King of the Brush.....	J. H. Hillis
Fillpail Mary.....	Wyuka Farm	Wild Bill.....	Reid W. Marr
One-eyed Sue.....	John W. Blank	Duke of Possum Creek.....	W. L. Gordon
Spotted Bess.....	John W. Blank	Charlie.....	H. A. Brown
Roan Lil.....	John W. Blank	Red Joe.....	H. A. Brown
Imp. Clara 59th.....	W. S. Marr	Princely Victor.....	W. S. Marr
Clara 56th.....	W. S. Marr	Golden Ray.....	W. Duthie
Clara 42d.....	W. S. Marr	William of Orange.....	A. Cruickshank

The above pedigree, as carried on from the imported dam, means nothing. The names suggest indifference and ignorance on the part of the breeders. They serve no purpose and would certainly lessen the value of the individual animal in the opinion of any breeder who had pride or sentiment or who studied a pedigree merely for its value in cold dollars.

## Story of the Grand Champion

Ten years ago Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., had few breeding cattle and little money in its Animal Husbandry Department and Dean J. H. Skinner decided not only to build up a show herd on the university farm, but with the view of demonstrating that a college could breed as well as feed a grand champion steer.

It is not easy with limited means to develop an outstanding herd of cattle. Dean Skinner, in speaking of his success at the 1917 International, said:

"About seven years ago I went to the sale at the James Silverthorne farm at Rossville, Ind., not intending to buy any cattle, but to meet and mingle with the breeders. The crowd was small. The demand for pure-bred cattle at that time was rather dull. Mr. Silverthorne had bred and shown what looked to be a very good yearling Lavender bull by Victor Sultan, a son of Whitehall Sultan. This bull was not advertised in the sale.

"I arrived at the sale late and as I stepped into the ring I noticed that this bull was about to go under the hammer at less than \$400. I asked the auctioneer to delay the sale until I learned something about the bull. I examined him and bid \$400. Then someone bid \$405. Having been instructed not to pay more than \$400 for any bull, I hesitated to disobey instructions, although I knew this bull was worth much more. A member of the board of trustees sitting at the ringside shouted, 'Buy him, Purdue.' The lid was off. The next bid was \$410 and a bull that has since made real history was knocked down to the university.

"In the same sale, a beautiful, dark red-roan Secret heifer stepped into the ring, and fell to the university at less than \$100."

Since that day many honors have fallen to the Indiana Agricultural College, but not until the 1917 International did anyone fully appreciate what these

two purchases meant, not only to the university, but to the greatest breed of beef cattle in the world.

The winning of the Purdue steers constituted a world's record for any breed of cattle. The honors which fell to this institution were not easily attained, since competition was not only keen, but the number of steers competing was the greatest in the history of the International. In the first class of animals judged Monday morning of show week, two beautiful pure-bred Shorthorn steers, strictly Hoosier products, walked into the arena. After the first skirmish the handsome roan steer, Merry Monarch, that finally won the highest honors of the show, stood at the head of his class, followed very closely by his half brother, Bapton Buddy, a red bullock of splendid type and quality.

In the next ring there appeared a red senior yearling, Sultan Selim, that held the place at the head of his class without a close contender.

In the junior yearling class the roan steer, Warden, fought his way to the top. By this time the Purdue steers had formed a habit of winning first and were not to be denied, although the battle was fierce. The splendid red from the Pacific coast, brought out by Day & Rothrock, Spokane, Wash., held first place for a long time. Finally the judge, W. A. Dryden of Canada, called in another judge, Robert Miller, also of Canada, to verify his opinion, and the flashy roan, owned by Purdue, was sent to the front.

In the calf class, New York Sultan, a nicely fleshed white calf, won the highest honors. Thus, for the first time in history, an educational institution had won all first prizes on fat steers in the greatest show on earth.

The university later was awarded the championship on Shorthorns, the grand championship on get of sire, first and championship on herd of three steers, and first on group of five steers, all breeds competing, shown by any college in the Clay, Robinson specials. The entire group was sired by Lavender Sultan.

When Merry Monarch entered the auction ring at a weight of 1,610 pounds at 29 months and 8 days of age, all hats were off. The first bid was 50 cents, the next 75 cents. Then it went to \$1 by degrees, where it hung for a minute. Rapidly then the bids rose to \$1.75, the former record price. Slowly it crept up to \$2. The veteran buyer for Armour & Co., James Brown, bid five more for the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association and a new International price record had been made. He was later sold to Armour & Co. for \$2.10, a total of \$3,381.

In recognition of the valuable service rendered by Jack Douglas, superintendent of Purdue Farm, in developing and fitting the grand champion and the other members of the winning group the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association decorated him with a gold medal.



# A Trip to the British Isles

By P. G. Ross  
Mansfield, Ohio

Upon arrival at Liverpool I went to the office of the Leyland Company to arrange for my return, from there to the alien office and to the chief of police to let them know I was in town, as that is the first and last thing an alien must do in these war times. They informed me that my identity book would be on file in Aberdeen and I thought best to proceed there, and had made all arrangements to do so that evening, but I happened to pick up the London Live Stock Journal in the hotel and saw there was a sale and show at Bristol the following day. So I changed my plans as I knew I would not need an identity book to ride on the train, only in the special military area. Accordingly, I boarded the train for Bristol and after standing in the corridor or at intervals sitting on a soldier's lap, or he on mine, we got to Bristol. The next morning I went to the police station and told my little story, how I had signed out at Liverpool as going to Aberdeen but changed my plans on account of seeing this cattle show advertised, and I was a little surprised to find I was in special military area and must leave there that day or bring unquestionable identity. As I intended going on that night I thought my troubles were over until I went to the show.

The cattle were but an average lot. I bought the first prize cow in the beef

class and the first cow in the dairy class; they were both fair individuals, not top-notchers but good cows. Another cow I bought I found to be a counterfeit; the ring was so crowded that I took her for the first prize cow, not being able to see her. She fell to my bid and there was no chance to sell her over, so I settled and resold her privately at considerable less. Mr. Matthews, representing John Thornton & Company, cried the sale and got rid of 140 cattle in two hours and fifteen minutes; so there is little chance for one to keep up who is accustomed to the American methods. I met more friends than I had expected and found that the Lord Fitz Harding herd were to be dispersed the next day about 30 miles from there. Mr. Willis and Frank Webb insisted that I should stay over and motor with them in the morning, so I agreed and had to go back and make arrangements with the police department. After explaining fully why I was staying and stating that I could bring a hundred representative English men as reference I got by with no more trouble and received the little red slip so I could get a room at the hotel.

The next morning was said to be one of the two coldest in the memory of man for Southwest England, as they termed it; it was 30 degrees below, but they meant below freezing, which made

it scarcely zero. Every one remarked that the hoar frost was the heaviest they had ever seen; it was, I believe, two inches long and the whole country looked beautiful with the green ivy, holly, mistletoe and spence mixed with the withered leaves of the beech and oaks and covered with this mantle of hoar frost—It was certainly a glorious sight to behold, and altho the Englishmen shivered and complained of the cold I did not feel it at all unpleasant and enjoyed every minute of the morning. Of course I had with me a heavy fur coat—something seldom seen in England. About 9:00 a. m. our party started in two cars for Berkeley Castle and I enjoyed that ride I think as much as any auto ride I ever had. The sun was coming up on the beautiful landscape and everything seemed a glow of light, and I could not help but ask myself, "why should not an Englishman fight for his country?" Upon reaching Berkeley we met Mr. Jas. Peter, the manager, and had a hearty welcome but we did not have time to see much of the place, as the sale was about to commence. The cattle were good but only in pasture condition and sold very high. I secured six head and four small calves which were sold separately; one of them had just been dropped that morning and cost me about \$450, in addition to the price of her dam, which was con-



Courtesy E. J. Thompson & Son, Hurley, S. D.

*Fair Sultan, Second Prize Senior Yearling Bull, International, 1917*

Photo by Morris



sidered the best young cow in the sale. Some 80 lots were sold in a little over an hour, and then they went on to sell a herd of Gloster spotted pigs which did not seem to interest Shorthorn men who began to wind their way back to the station afoot, as horses for conveyance are scarce there now and gasoline is considered a luxury. I spent a short time with other Shorthorn men in seeing the historic Shorthorn establishment where the Duke of Conneaut—at one time King of all bulls—had reigned.

That evening I started north and, as on the previous night, had to stand up most of the way altho I had bought a first-class ticket, which costs twice as much as a third, and most of the people travel third. One may buy any class ticket, but it is a case of take what you can get. The soldier has the preference and one feels like giving it to him. They are a jolly lot, full of fun, happy-go-lucky, and seem to enjoy their lot to the full extent.

Upon reaching Aberdeen I was surprised to find no snow and the weather very mild. After spending a few days among the herds in Aberdeenshire I wanted to go to a show of bulls to be held in Inverness, but before I could start I had to get a special permit which meant that I had to send my identity book on to Inverness to be passed on and have it returned. This would take about three days and would have been of no use for my purpose, so I went to see the Chief Constable for the county of Aberdeen. Being personally known to him I felt he could help me out. He sent a wire to the Commandant of the area stating my position and that my identity was genuine. Very soon we had a wire back to send me on, and the local people marvelled at my luck as that area is closed to all without first obtaining permission, that is, a person living in the adjoining county must have a record of his pedigree and identity signed by two witnesses before a Notary who is personally acquainted with them. It is rather amusing to hear some of these old farmers tell of having to get their picture made and how much it costs them before they can be identified so they can go to a cattle sale.

At this show there was a lot of very fair stuff but not quite as good as I was after, and I waited for Perth the week following where there were some seven hundred to be shown and sold in two days. After the Inverness show was over I went north and saw some good herds but did not buy much, as most of the breeders would not sell to the test. I spent several days up there but met the same trouble at most every place I went. They said they could sell to so and so without a test, and as much as I could do was to look them over and I enjoyed myself immensely. I was farther north than I had ever been before and as far as it was possible to go in Scotland. Every culvert-bridge and cross-road were guarded by a man in uniform and a rifle. I was in company with Capt. McGillway most of the time

and saw sights that but few if any other outsiders have seen and many things that I dare not mention even at this time. But one thing that would look funny to an American was to see them hauling beef and mutton in a two-wheeled cart to the camps. At one place where several of the carts had stopped to rest on the hill we stopped to look the loads over, and could estimate that each horse had a load on of about thirty hundred and was taking it along with very little exertion and up some hills that made it look almost impossible, but the wheels of the cart are very large and the horse is hitched so close that he really carries most of the load altho it is supported by the wheels. The carcasses looked very prime and I could see by the stamp on them that some of it came from Argentina but quite a lot of it carried the U. S. blue stamp and had come from Chicago. This beef had been landed farther south and shipped north by rail to escape part of the submarine danger. Now, as I said, the load of the horse looked impossible but the load on a freight train to an American would look more silly. The wagons, as they call them, are not very much larger than our hay wagon and are but very little more substantial. The minimum load is eight tons; a truck of cattle, as they term it, is eight head, and I seldom put in more than six head to make them reasonably comfortable. Eight cattle under a year old or four older ones go as a half truck, and in many cases I shipped half trucks and in some cases did not find room enough for eight calves to travel comfortably. The trucks are slatted like our cattle cars and a tarpaulin stretched over the entire truck extending half way down the sides. In rough weather I like to put on two so they come clear down to the bottom on both sides.

Usually all of the best bulls go in the Perth sale, and there are bulls for everybody. I succeeded in securing seven of

the best of them but I stopped short on the one I thought the best, altho he did not bring the highest price. He was knocked out at \$5,500 to a man who had sent his manager to buy two of the best; the other one cost \$5,000. When the manager wired the owner of his purchases he received a wire back that he had been too extravagant. I thought there is a chance to buy the bull and offered \$6,000 for him, but all for no good. However, I had a first and a second prize bull in my lot and I felt contented until I found the first prize bull had failed the test. Then I felt I was in trouble but I succeeded in trading him off and did not lose as much as I had expected to on him.

After the Perth sale came the Aberdeen sales some four hundred to be sold in one day. Some excellent stuff but badly judged, which was considerably to my advantage. I bought the reserve champion bull and took a big loss on him. He belonged to an old friend of mine or I would not have been so keen on him, but it was on some other bulls I got there which I was amply paid for what I lost on the champion, and I am quite sure that had the bulls been placed right they would have cost me more money as the South American buyers like a prizewinner as well as a good bull, but they put more value on the ribbon than the bull and I found that ribbons did not count in our Chicago sale. After I had bought these cattle I had to find a place to keep them; this was not so hard to do as to get feed for them, as the government had restricted the use of grain to all animals except work horses. There was no oats available in the neighborhood but with the assistance of some friends we kept the cattle from starving—altho it seemed worse than feeding gold dollars.

After this auction sale venture I commenced going around to a lot of the different herds and found cattle of the class I wanted hard to buy, and when I



Courtesy Jack London Ranch, Glen Ellen, Cal.

Photo by Robert Jones

*Roselawn Choice, a California Champion. Mrs. Jack London at Head, Mrs. Eliza Shepherd, Ranch Manager, at Side*



mentioned tuberculin testing they would not talk business and said they could sell to others without a test. I found less trouble with the test in England and got most of my best cattle there. Among the many herds I visited in Scotland was that of Wm. Duthie. He never sells privately and has such a demand at his annual sale that to try to

changed. Collynie and Tillycairn are the two occupied by Mr. Duthie; he has a foreman on each farm known as the "Geeieve." The horses are driven in pairs at plough work but in hauling are singly—one man driving two. The most trusty horse is put second and expected to follow the first. The farm hands, if married, are hired by the year;

once over (for that is all he has to do to tell whether a man is lame or lazy) he gave him the usual—"Do you think you would like Collynie,—everybody likes Collynie. He's a nice man. Geo. Murray, the Geeieve—everybody likes Geo. Murray. Good horses and harness and generally well-kept. Now, how much of a fee do you want?" "I want fifteen pounds." "Oh," said Mr. Duthie, "I was only looking for a laddie to drive the arrow beast but ye dinna look to hae a nuf hair on your face for fifteen pound," and the lad came back at him with—"It is hair yea want, man, you better buy a goat." I don't know if the fellow got the job but it is seldom a man asks too much of him, as he pays the highest price and men like to work for him.

Another one of the top herds is that of Wm. Anderson, a grand collection of cows, the best of sires and a sterling man to deal with. He is not only a cattle breeder but is on the top in Clydesdales as well and has the best of everything. It may be well to note here how such men feel about the war. Visiting at his home one evening I happened to make the remark that I thought they might get to a point where it would be best to compromise. "Never, said Mr. Anderson, Britain will fight to the last man," and Mrs. Anderson seemed very much of the same opinion. This some might feel out of the ordinary since all three of their sons were at the front, two of them having been wounded and the third has since lost his life. Now, the extent of Mr. Anderson's business would easily have gotten exemption for one or two of these sons but they are of the class that do not feel this is the other fellow's fight, but that they have lived in the interests of humanity and are willing to die for the same cause. Mr. Anderson is a very busy man; he operates three farms and is gradually relieving Mr. Duthie of his load of being trustee and guardian for most of the widows and orphans in the neighborhood, and there is some little speculation of who is to be the leading man in the Shorthorn center when Mr. Duthie retires. However, it is not hoped by any that he will retire for many years to come, but he will, as the saying is over there, "have to watch his P's and Q's to keep in the lead." The farm of Saphock, where Mr. Anderson lives, is situated on a small hill and to look at the soil one would not think it at all productive, but it has been built up by good farming until it is simply wonderful the crops that it produces. Like most farms there, it is on the six year shift, that is, they seed down with oats and it lies in pasture three years, then one crop of oats, one of turnips and seeded down to grass with the oats crop. The buildings are all of stone built on a square with an open yard in the center for the manure. The cattle are mostly tied up and fed three times daily on a diet of turnips and oats straw. The oats is stacked out in a yard and hauled into a barn, a part of the square, about once a week and threshed so that



Courtesy S. G. Eliason, Montevideo, Minn.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Sunrise, Junior Champion Bull and Lady Clara 9th, First Prize Senior Yearling Heifer, by Cornerstone. Winners of the Senor Carlos M. Duggan Trophy Offered for the best Two Head Bull and Female Bred and Owned by Exhibitor*

buy of him privately would be useless, but it is a pleasure to meet such a man. Altho he has reached the four-score he is keen and alert and looks more like forty. He is respected by all as the King of the Shorthorn realm, and is for the welfare of his fellow man first, last and all the time. His farms are rented on the 19 year lease, as are most of the farms in Scotland. They are on the estate of Lord Aberdeen. The landlord has to pay for all improvements in the way of buildings and keeping up permanent fences, and is nothing more or less than a tax collector. Of course he lives in a fine mansion and puts on airs but in many cases the tenant could buy and sell the landlord and have money to spare. The landlord, in most cases, has had the land left to him entailed and could not sell it if he wanted to, but to rent a farm the tenant must have a capital of about \$50 per acre to stock it with before his offer will be considered. When a farm is for rent they take sealed bids and on a given day they are opened and the highest bidder gets the farm, that is, if his finance is up to the standard. The old tenant does not have to bid but can have the first chance at it at the highest bid. Many farms have been in the same family, as in the case of Mr. Duthie, for generations. All farms are named and the name is never

if single, by the half year and they get no pay only at the end of each six months—May 28th and November 28th, called the Witsenday and Michalmes terms, when all changing and moving is done. A short time before the term the men all go to what is called the Feeing Market or Hiring Fair, and the farmers come along and pick out likely specimens, make them the proposition and ask them to set their price, and usually the farmer has to do more or less jewing before they come to an agreement. The fee very often depends upon how good a pair of horses the man is to have or how the reputation of the place is as to board, etc. There is one little joke on Mr. Duthie which I must tell here. He usually goes to the Fair in a hurry and has appointed some one to pick out likely men for him to hire and arrange to meet with them at a certain hour. He commences by hiring a man for the first team; this man gets a little more than the rest as he is to take the lead and is responsible for getting out on time and sees that every one else does. Next comes the second and third horsemen, or teamsters, as we would call them. On one occasion Mr. Duthie had all of his men except a lad to drive the odd horse which does most of the carting and is usually driven by a boy. After he had given a young fellow the



the straw is fresh. This straw barn is about half way on one side of the square so that the cattle barns extend off on both wings from the straw barn and the turnip houses are on the end of each wing and are fed by the use of a wheelbarrow. On the other side of the square is the horse barn and other buildings. Most of the turnips are left in the field all winter; there is seldom a day but what they can be taken up easily. Of course the ground is sometimes frozen for weeks, but this is exceptional, and usually they keep a couple or three weeks stored away. Altho they have some nasty disagreeable weather it seldom freezes hard enough to hurt the turnips much and quite often the plough is at work every day. While at Saphock I was made to feel very much at home; Mrs. Anderson, like most Scotch housewives, keeps very close in touch with everything on the farm. She makes it her business to see that the maids do the milking morning, noon and night; that the pigs and chickens are taken care of; that the garden, yard and surroundings are kept up to the mark and that the farm hands get the best of board and lodging. She was always interested in my comfort and knew that I did not get my feet damp in my flimsy American boots, as they termed them, to have a fire in my bedroom and a hot water pig in my bed for fear I might catch cold. She was never idle for she

and all three of her daughters, all in their teens, kept themselves busy knitting or making something of use for the soldiers.

One of the good herds I visited in England was at Brandsbys, in Yorkshire. Mr. Strickland, the owner and an up-to-date, all 'round English farmer, took me to several other herds in the neighborhood, and among the sights of interest I saw was where the Zepelins a few weeks before wrecked several houses in the city of York. There were several other places that I visited where they had done damage and I brought pieces of the bombs back with me. Mrs. Strickland is a very interesting woman, typical of her race and quite satisfied to let her only son go to the front and have her daughters with the Red Cross. She, like the rest, is doing what she can to have the good work go on. Brandsby, for the second time is noted for its Shorthorns. Amos Cruickshank and the Booths in their day found specimens there that suited their fancy.

It would hardly be fair to mention great herds without that of J. Dean Willis. He certainly has one of the best anywhere. I spent several days there and was made to feel very much at home and home it did seem to me for there are few places where cattle resemble each other so much as they do at Bapton Manor, and Mr. Willis is such a genial, typical English gentleman and

a man of leisure, but the sole manager of his thousand acre estate. Things seem to come to him so easy. The only complaint I heard him make was that they wanted so many of his men for the army that he could not get the weeds kept down and his beautiful home in the condition it used to be. He is a great dog fancier, has the best and wins everywhere. The Government had been after him for keeping too many dogs but he told the inspector that as long as he could pay for the food they consumed he expected to keep them. The inspector insisted that such a dog as the St. Bernard he had for a house dog would eat as much as a man. Mr. Willis replied that he was worth more than some men. I do not think that inspector had any idea that there was a kennel on the farm and two men taking care of it.

Mrs. Willis, a very pleasant woman, was having trouble with the Australian soldiers that were camping near taking the pure-bred chickens; she did not mind if they took others but it was too mean to take the show ones. I thought to myself wait till the American boys come over, there won't be a chicken left in the neighborhood where they camp.

How could a soldier be expected to take a fort if he could not steal a chicken. But Mrs. Willis seemed to think that the home boys would not steal chickens. Miss Willis was per-



Courtesy W. C. Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio

*Viola, Grand Champion Female, American Royal, 1917*

Photo by Risk



haps fully as much concerned in the winnings of the cattle as either of her parents and like them she seemed to enjoy life to the full extent and could handle the billiard cue scientifically.

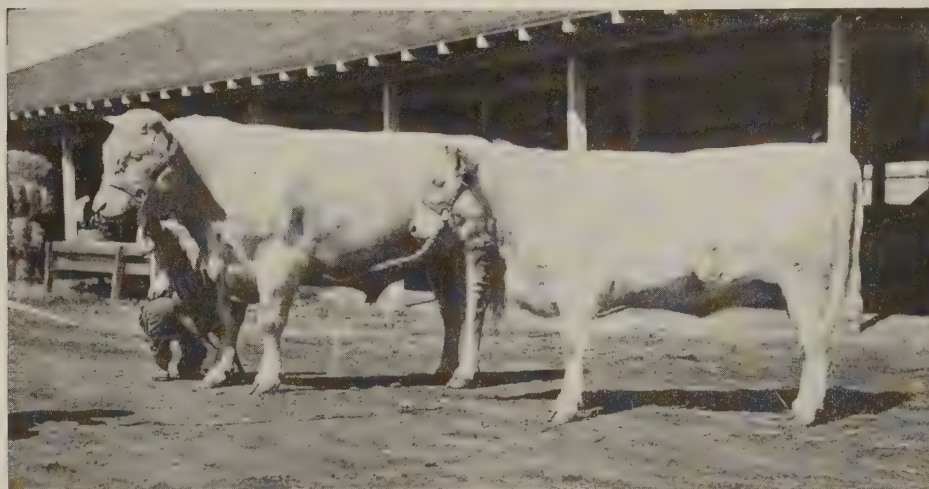
Bapton Manor is a beautiful place and to an American farmer would be a paradise. I stayed there without registering

dian which was due to sail the next week. A couple of days later I received a wire to get the cattle to Liverpool at once and I had to get busy. The next day was Good Friday, Saturday was a half holiday. Sunday is Sunday all day in England and Monday was Easter Monday. These holidays did not look

left the harbor and the lights were put out and I had to quit till morning and things seemed worse mixed up than ever and I felt as if I did not care how soon a submarine came along. Later in the day, however, the horsemen began to come to and I hired a gang of them to do the work. I did not have much time to look for submarines or even think of them for the first two days, after that everything went lovely. We had seventeen baby calves born on the boat and saved all of them.

Having left Liverpool at midnight we were along the south coast of Scotland next day noon, and laid in at Glasgow overnight and started at daylight running northwest and followed that course for several days and then came southwest down the coast of Canada. It was not till after we had left Liverpool that I discovered that we were on the Devonian, I had thought I was coming on the Canadian, but she had gone down coming into Liverpool as did the Victorian on her way out. She was the boat I could have left on on the fifth. They had gone down about the same place twenty-four hours apart and we had the crews of both coming back to man the German ships being taken over by Uncle Sam. Twelve men were lost on the Victorian and the captain of the Canadian. These men did not seem to have any fear of submarines and it was interesting to hear them tell of the experiences they had gone through.

One morning a sailor came in and reported a vessel trying to cut across our path. The captain headed the boat away from the suspected raider and she finally disappeared. It was not till the last night that I really felt frightened. We were running in a fog about 150 miles out when we almost rammed another vessel, the engines were reversed and it made a commotion worse than a train off the track then we commenced blowing our fog horn. A submarine had been reported about fifty miles to the south of us on the previous day and I felt it would be rather bad to be put under almost in sight of land, but everything went well and we docked just after noon. The Devonian was a very pleasant boat and it seems too bad to think that she is now at the bottom.



Courtesy T. T. Miller, Los Angeles, Cal.

Photo by Robert Jones

*A California Grand Champion Bull Greendale Sultan and Reserve Champion Female White Mayflower*

with the police (Mr. Willis had told me the police station was nine miles distant) I thought I would skip just for once and got myself into a bunch of trouble as the police department had lost trace of me and had a search warrant out after me and I thought best to go and give myself up so that they could get my record straightened out. I felt that if they had to run me down I might not get off so easy so I went and explained why I had not registered and got some good advice, but I was about ready to come back by that time.

I had arranged with the Leyland Company for the shipment and they kept me posted on the sailings, but the boats did not go regularly and several of the sailings I got were cancelled. I finally planned to come on a boat leaving on the fifth of April but after investigating I found she was a small boat taking about fourteen days to make the trip. I concluded then to wait for the Cana-

good to me especially in war time and me in a hurry. I got the Caledonian Railway Company to run a special train of the cattle leaving Aberdeen Friday night, but when it reached the border it was held up and lay there till Tuesday morning and if the boat had not been a day late in leaving they would have missed it. The cattle were from Friday till Tuesday coming a little over three hundred miles which they usually make in less than a day. However, they all got to the boat in time but some of the English cattle very nearly missed it and one cow came in just after the boat had cleared and was swung aboard with the hoist. I had tried to get help to come with the cattle but that was out of the question, so there I was with one hundred and twenty-nine cattle on board, tied to everything. I commenced to get things unravelled. We had been loaded in a hurry and I had no small job ahead of me. Along toward midnight the boat



Courtesy J. D. Waters, Dawson, Ill.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Champion Shorthorn Carlot at the International, 1917*



# The Season's Champions To Date

## MISSOURI STATE FAIR

Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Violet's Dale.....	H. Rees & Sons, Pilger, Neb.
Junior Champion Bull.....	King Baron.....	Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.
Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Brandsby's Jinny 19th.....	Bellows Bros.
Junior Champion Female.....	Lady Victoria.....	Purdy Bros., Harris, Mo.

## WASHINGTON STATE FAIR

Senior Champion Bull.....	True Baron.....	A. D. Dunn, Wapato, Wash.
Junior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Escana Clipper.....	A. D. Dunn
Senior Champion Female.....	Escana Blossom.....	A. D. Dunn
Junior and Grand Champion Female.....	Topsy 4th.....	Day & Rothrock, Spokane, Wash.

## WYOMING STATE FAIR

Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Model Type.....	David Warnock, Loveland, Colo.
Junior Champion Bull.....	Snowball Gloster.....	Hauf & Son, Glendo, Wyo.
Senior Champion Female.....	Diamond Lady 2d.....	George L. Foxton, Glendo, Wyo.
Junior and Grand Champion Female.....	Model Lady.....	David Warnock

## KANSAS STATE FAIR (HUTCHINSON)

Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Violet's Dale.....	H. Rees & Son, Pilger, Neb.
Junior Champion Bull.....	Dale's Reliance.....	H. Pritchard & Son, Walnut, Iowa
Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Lady Violet 8th.....	H. Rees & Sons
Junior Champion Female.....	Barmpton Flower.....	Rapp Bros., St. Edward, Neb.

## OKLAHOMA STATE FAIR

Senior Champion Bull.....	Cumberland Standard.....	Wm. Herkelmann, Elwood, Iowa
Junior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Pleasant Dale 4th.....	H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.
Senior Champion Female.....	Village Venus.....	Wm. Herkelmann
Junior and Grand Champion Female.....	Pleasant Acres Belle.....	H. C. Lookabaugh

## CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR

Senior Champion Bull.....	Roselawn Choice.....	Jack London Ranch, Glen Ellen, Cal.
Junior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Greendale Sultan.....	T. T. Miller, Los Angeles, Cal.
Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Hopland Lass.....	Hopland Stock Farm, Hopland, Cal.
Junior Champion Female.....	White Mayflower.....	T. T. Miller

## INTERSTATE FAIR, TRENTON, N. J.

### MILKING SHORTHORNS

Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	British Prince.....	The Otis Herd, Willoughby, Ohio
Junior Champion Bull.....	Fillpail Record.....	H. E. Tener, Washingtonville, N. Y.
Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Christmas Rose.....	The Otis Herd
Junior Champion Female.....	Faithful Maid.....	Bedminster Farms, Far Hills, N. J.

## OREGON STATE FAIR

Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Diamond's Perfection.....	Frank Brown, Carlton, Ore.
Junior Champion Bull.....	Ring Glory.....	E. F. Anderson & Son, Albany, Ore.
Senior Champion Female.....	Gypsy Saunders.....	Frank Brown
Junior Champion Female.....	Roan Princess.....	Frank Brown
Grand Champion Female.....	Bonnie Lady.....	Frank Brown

## AMERICAN ROYAL SHOW

Senior Champion Bull.....	Revolution.....	Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio
Junior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Villager's Coronet.....	Uppermill Farm, Wapello, Iowa
Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Viola.....	W. C. Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio
Junior Champion Female.....	Parkdale Victoria 8th.....	Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.

## OREGON STATE FAIR

Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Banner Diamond Perfection.....	Frank Brown, Carlton, Ore.
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## TENNESSEE STATE FAIR

All Championships to.....	Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn.
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## VIRGINIA STATE FAIR

All Championships to.....	F. R. Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio
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TRI-STATE FAIR (MEMPHIS)

Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Lespedeza Sultan.....	Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn.
Junior Champion Bull.....	Lord Sultan.....	W. C. Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio
Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Viola.....	W. C. Rosenberger
Junior Champion Female.....	Escana Missie 3d.....	F. R. Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio

MONTANA STATE FAIR

Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Model Type.....	David Warnock & Sons, Loveland, Colo.
Junior Champion Bull.....	Clipper Supreme.....	P. H. Griffin, Drummond, Mont.
Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Royal's Marengo.....	Allen Cattle Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.
Junior Champion Female.....	Dairsie Green.....	Child & Anceny, Helena, Mont.

EASTERN STATES EXPOSITION

Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Revolution.....	Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio
Junior Champion Bull.....	Maxwalton Dower.....	Carpenter & Ross
Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Viola.....	W. C. Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio
Junior Champion Female.....	Village Gem.....	W. C. Rosenberger

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Waterloo Clay.....	Flintstone Farm, Dalton, Mass.
Junior Champion Bull.....	Knowsley Gift.....	Flintstone Farm
Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Christmas Rose.....	The Otis Herd, Willoughby, Ohio
Junior Champion Female.....	Lady of the Glen.....	The Otis Herd

TEXAS STATE FAIR

Senior Champion Bull.....	Englewood Best.....	J. R. Raby, Gatesville, Tex.
Junior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Pleasant Dale.....	H. C. Lookabaugh
Senior Champion Female.....	Lackawana Snowbird.....	Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Tex.
Junior and Grand Champion Female.....	Pleasant Acres Belle.....	H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

OKLAHOMA FREE STATE FAIR

Senior Champion Bull.....	Pleasant Dale 3d.....	L. R. Patterson, El Reno, Okla.
Junior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Pleasant Dale 4th.....	H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.
Senior Champion Female.....	Duchess of Lancaster 14th.....	J. E. Crosbie, Tulsa, Okla.
Junior and Grand Champion Female.....	Pleasant Acres Belle.....	H. C. Lookabaugh

SOUTHEASTERN FAIR—ATLANTA, GA.

Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Lespedeza Sultan.....	Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn.
Junior Champion Bull.....	Oakdale Stamp.....	F. R. Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio
Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Hampton Queen.....	F. R. Edwards
Junior Champion Female.....	Meadowview Lady.....	G. T. Stallings, Haddock, Ga.

PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK SHOW

Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Diamond Perfection.....	Frank Brown, Carlton, Ore.
Junior Champion Bull.....	Escana Clipper.....	A. D. Dunn, Wapato, Wash.
Senior Champion Female.....	Imp. Brandsby's Jinny 18th.....	T. T. Miller, Los Angeles, Cal.
Junior and Grand Champion Female.....	Topsy 4th.....	Day & Rothrock, Sprague, Wash.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Senior, Junior and Grand Champion Bulls.....	Owned by W. B. Ayer, Carlton, Ore.	
Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	W. B. Ayer	
Junior Champion Female.....	Alex. Morrison, Valley, Wash.	

NORTHWEST LIVE STOCK SHOW

Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Cottonwood Sultan.....	J. H. McCroskey
Junior Champion Bull.....	Escana Clipper.....	A. D. Dunn, Wapato, Wash.
Senior Champion Female.....	Escana Blossom.....	A. D. Dunn
Junior and Grand Champion Female.....	Topsy 4th.....	Day & Rothrock, Sprague, Wash.

INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION

Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Maxwalton Commander.....	F. A. Gillespie & Sons, North Muskogee, Okla.
Junior Champion Bull.....	Sunrise.....	S. G. Eliason, Montevideo, Minn.
Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Imp. Lady Dorothy.....	Carpenter & Ross
Junior Champion Female.....	Parkdale Victoria 8th.....	Bellows Bros.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Queenston's Duke.....	J. E. & C. B. Wade, Orangeville, Ohio
Junior Champion Bull.....	Welfare Champion.....	Finlay McMartin & Sons, Claremont, Minn.
Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Fenstanton Lady Anna.....	A. T. Cole, Wheaton, Ill.
Junior Champion Female.....	Lady of the Glen.....	The Otis Herd



# Thousand Dollar Animals Increasing

## LA MOILLE, ILL., OCT. 2—PHILIP ERBES' DISPERSION

Sultan's Best 401682, roan; May 10, 1912; by Village Sultan 229004. Bred by W. H. Kriehg & Son, Knoxville, Ill. Sold to Orlando Erbes, Mendota, Ill. ....\$ 1,000

## NEWTON, IOWA, OCT. 18—A. CARRIER & SON ESTATE

Proud Monarch 422775, white; Nov. 22, 1914; by Proud Marshal 422720. Bred by Maasdam & Wheeler, Fairfield, Ia. Sold to S. Smith, Newton, Iowa .....\$ 1,300

## STOCKPORT, IOWA, OCT. 20—RHYNAS SONS & WELLS

Clara Marr 175404, roan; May 31, 1913; by Victor Sultan 296335. Bred by Geo. Allen & Sons. Sold to Wm. Carrier, Newton, Ia. ....\$ 1,150

Marshal's Clara Marr 593673, roan; Jan. 8, 1917; by Proud Marshal 422720. Bred by Maasdam & Wheeler. Sold to Hopley Stock Farm, Atlantic, Iowa ..... 1,180

## LOWDEN, IOWA, OCT. 24—C. L. McCLELLAN

Commodore Gainford 578092; roan; Aug. 10, 1916; by Gainford Champion 410269. Bred by C. L. McClellan. Sold to C. G. Pashby, Cedar Falls, Ia. ....\$ 1,235

Lord Gainford 578093, roan; Sept. 22, 1916; by Gainford Champion 410269. Bred by C. L. McClellan. Sold to J. L. Reece, New Providence, Ia. .... 1,535

## GRANDIN, N. D., OCT. 24—B. W. AYLOR

Royal Stamp 535523, roan; May 14, 1916; by Maxwalton Stamp 2d 414029. Bred by D. A. Black. Sold to Peter Olson, Barton, N. D. ....\$ 1,425

## SHELDON, IOWA, OCT. 25—A. C. LANHAM

Imp. Maude 41st 130718, red; April 16, 1916; by Royal Seal 113191. Bred by Geo. Still, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to Dubes & Ohlson, Aurelia, Ia. ....\$ 1,225

Imp. Cecilia 25th 130704, roan; Jan. 30, 1916; by President of the Mint 109670. Bred by Lady Cathcart, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to H. A. Rickert, Luverne, Minn. .... 1,000

## CHICAGO, ILL., OCT. 31—CARPENTER & CARPENTER, BARABOO, WIS.

Maxwalton Queen 127524 and bc, roan; Jan. 2, 1912; by Avondale 245144. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to B. F. Hales, Oak Park, Ill. ....\$ 4,200

Anoka Clipper 3d 474346, roan; Oct. 4, 1915; by Regal Stamp 396730. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to B. F. Hales. .... 1,600

Collynie Queen 493776, white; April 25, 1916; by Lord Cullen 425335. Bred by Carpenter & Carpenter. Sold to Kruger Bros., Aberdeen, S. D. .... 1,000

## CHICAGO, ILL., OCT. 31—J. W. McDERMOTT, KAHOKA, MISSOURI

Rosemary Cumberland 495903, red; March 15, 1916; by Cumberland Marshal 412384. Bred by J. W. McDermott. Sold to E. C. Shipley, Amherst, Ohio. ....\$ 1,000

Fair Gift 2d 575021, roan; Jan. 15, 1917; by Cumberland Marshal 412384. Bred by J. W. McDermott. Sold to Dr. J. R. Raby, Gatesville, Tex. .... 1,200

Ruberta Cumberland 586832, roan; July 13, 1916; by Cumberland Marshal 412384. Bred by J. W. McDermott. Sold to E. C. Shipley. .... 1,000

Golden Wreath 17th 467974 and bc, roan; April 4, 1913; by Good Count 338610. Bred by J. W. McDermott. Sold to C. W. Fibley & Son, Bourbon, Ind. .... 1,550

Cumberland Star 467948 and bc, roan; Oct. 14, 1914; by Cumberland Marshal 412384. Bred by J. W. McDermott. Sold to J. W. Dugan, Kingsley, Ia. .... 1,500

Golden Girl 9th 467972, white; Jan. 26, 1915; by Cumberland Marshal 412384. Bred by J. W. McDermott. Sold to J. H. Degginger, Albany, Mo. .... 1,075

Golden Girl 3d 207371, roan; Sept. 5, 1912; by Fair Goods 253391. Bred by J. W. McDermott. Sold to B. F. Hales, Oak Park, Ill. .... 1,500

Lavender Flower 467977, roan; April 15, 1914; by Cumberland Marshal 412384. Bred by J. W. McDermott. Sold to B. F. Hales. .... 1,025

Whitehall Princess 3d, white; Nov. 22, 1913; by Good Count 338610. Bred by J. W. McDermott. Sold to B. F. Hales. .... 1,075

Emma Fair Goods 85759, roan; Oct. 27, 1909; by Fair Goods 253391. Bred by J. W. McDermott. Sold to C. E. Blodgett, Marshfield, Wis. .... 1,000

Cumberland Marshal 5th 570392, roan; Sept. 7, 1916; by Cumberland Marshal 412384. Bred by J. W. McDermott. Sold to Alfred Swann, Dandridge, Tennessee ..... 1,900

## CHICAGO, ILL., NOV. 1—CARPENTER & ROSS, MANSFIELD, OHIO

Imp. Ramsden Princess and bc, red; Jan. 12, 1913; by Ramsden Champion (112970). Bred by G. P. Hay, Banffshire, Scotland. Sold to L. H. Holy-cross, Plain City, Ohio. ....\$ 1,275

Imp. Rosewood 106th and bc, roan; Oct. 21, 1913; by Proud Charmer (117104). Bred by W. W. Anderson, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to J. H. Degginger, Albany, Mo. .... 2,850

Imp. Missie Princess and cc, roan; March 8, 1915; by Windsor Lad (113735). Bred by W. M. Scott, Glos, Eng. Sold to C. J. McMaster, Altona, Ill. .... 1,500

Imp. Lady Dorothy 66th and cc, roan; April 17, 1915; by Keir Quartermaster (120896). Bred by J. & D. Robertson, Perthshire, Scotland. Sold to Moscow Farm, Bath, Ill. .... 1,300

Imp. Brandsby's Rosebud 5th and cc, roan; Feb. 1, 1915; by Augusta's Victory (113995). Bred by J. M. Strickland, Yorkshire, Eng. Sold to Alfred Swann, Dandridge, Tenn. .... 1,375

Imp. Swinton Miss Broadhooks and cc, white; Sept. 13, 1914; by Earl Masterman (120037). Bred by C. Behrens, Yorks, Eng. Sold to Uppermill Farm, Wapello, Iowa ..... 1,500

Imp. Swinton Secret 2d (vol. 60, p. 627E) and cc, red; Aug. 14, 1913; by Swinton Spark (113496). Bred by C. Behrens, York, Eng. Sold to Thos. Laur, Westboro, Mo. .... 1,225

Imp. Swinton Mina (vol. 62, p. 644E) and cc, roan; Jan. 10, 1915; by Broadhooks Commodore (108038). Bred by C. Behrens. Sold to S. P. Emmons & Son, Mexico, Mo. .... 1,400

Imp. Alicia (vol. 62, p. 1191E) and bc, roan; April 7, 1915; by Bride's Fortune (111137). Bred by Executors of late R. Wood, Glos, Eng. Sold to M. Winn, Lucerne, Ind. .... 1,075

Imp. Cairnie Rosebud and cc, white; July 10, 1911; by Broadhooks Major (101657). Bred by J. I. Davidson, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to Moscow Farm, Bath, Ill. .... 1,500

Imp. Scotch Dorothy 9th (vol. 58, p. 899E), roan; April 4, 1911; by Earl of Elgin (91589). Bred by late J. Wilson, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to W. C. Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio. .... 1,750

Imp. Bramble, red, little white; Jan. 7, 1914; by New-bliss Augusta's Champion (112637). Bred by J. D. Willis, Wilts, Eng. Sold to W. C. Rosenberger. .... 3,000

Ena (vol. 63E), roan; May 6, 1916; by Bapton Fairy Prince (124102). Bred by J. D. Willis, Wilts, Eng. Sold to A. D. Flintom, Kansas City, Mo. .... 1,100

Imp. Rosamond, white; April 6, 1914; by Prime Favorite (106546). Bred by G. E. Kerr, Dollar, Scotland. Sold to W. C. Rosenberger. .... 2,000

Imp. Whimsical, roan; Aug. 2, 1913; by Sunstroke (110351). Bred by Earl of Northbrook, Hants, Eng. Sold to Edellen Farm, Lake Forest, Ill. .... 1,500

Imp. Fantine 2d, red, little white; Nov. 26, 1912; by Sunstroke (110351). Bred by Earl of Northbrook, Hants, Eng. Sold to C. F. Broede, Bloomfield, Ohio ..... 1,025

Imp. Roan Rose 2d, roan; Oct. 23, 1911; by Broadhooks Chief 2d (104890). Bred by Earl of Northbrook. Sold to Lou Green, Indianola, Ill. .... 1,200

Imp. Fairlawn Jealousy (twin) roan; April 20, 1916; by Collynie Knight Victor (119550). Bred by W. M. Cazalet, Esq., Tonbridge. Sold to B. F. Hales. .... 2,400

Imp. Fairlawn Jealousy 2d (twin) roan; April 20, 1916; by Collynie Knight Victor (119550). Bred by W. M. Cazalet, Tonbridge. Sold to B. F. Hales. .... 2,400

Imp. Lady Rosaline 2d (vol. 63E), roan; March 29, 1916; by Moonlight (126984). Bred by W. M. Scott, Glos, Eng. Sold to John T. Kramer, Tulsa, Okla. .... 1,075

Imp. Edgecote Miss, red; April 10, 1914; by Collynie Marshal 105071. Bred by The Edgecote Short-horn Co., Banbury, Eng. Sold to C. F. Broede, Bloomfield, Ohio ..... 1,475

Imp. Hindley Lady and cc, white; Dec. 20, 1911; by Starlight (107148). Bred by Jos. Pumphrey, Northumberland, Eng. Sold to F. C. Barber & Sons, Skidmore, Mo. .... 1,550

Imp. Jealous Ellen and cc, roan; Feb. 10, 1913; by Garbity King 556762. Bred by G. A. Bruce, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to C. A. Schultz, Lancaster, Kans. .... 2,025

Imp. Miss Ramsden 3d (vol. 57, p. 1317E), roan; March 11, 1910; by Fusilier (91769). Bred by J. & G. Young, Rosshire, Scotland. Sold to Theo. Martin, Bellevue, Iowa ..... 1,025



<b>Imp. Fairy Lass</b> and cc, roan; March 30, 1913; by Conqueror (114796). Bred by Jos. Knowles, Stonehaven, Scotland. Sold to A. D. Flintom...	1,375
<b>Imp. Heather Beauty 4th</b> (vol. 62E), roan; May 14, 1915; by Boquhan Clipper (119112). Bred by Geo. Veitch, Duchlage, Grief, Scotland. Sold to Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb.....	1,200
<b>Imp. Rosebaugh Belle 2d</b> (vol. 61, p. 737E), roan; Feb. 25, 1914; by Rosebaugh (117402). Bred by J. Douglas Fletcher, Rosshire, Scotland. Sold to C. A. Schultz.....	1,200
<b>Imp. Jilt Flower</b> , red; March 28, 1912; by Merry Stamp 410884. Bred by J. Duthie-Webster, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to E. Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo.....	1,000
<b>Imp. Queen Mysie 7th</b> and cc, roan; May 1, 1915; by Clipper King (124783). Bred by Alexander Pittendreigh, Stonehaven, Scotland. Sold to C. F. Broede.....	1,325
<b>Imp. Queen Mysie 3d</b> and cc, roan; March 12, 1912; by Challenger (108133). Bred by Alexander Pittendreigh, Stonehaven, Scotland. Sold to Edellen Farm.....	1,850
<b>Imp. Fairy Queen 15th</b> and cc, roan; March 17, 1917; by Royal Bentley (133270). Bred by R. A. Smith, Beaul, Scotland. Sold to L. H. Holycross.....	1,250
<b>Imp. Swinton Lady Weston</b> (vol. 62, p. 643E), roan; March 1, 1915; by Swinton Smile (117969). Bred by C. Behrens, York, Eng. Sold to W. C. Shibley.....	1,325
<b>Imp. Fern Leaf</b> (vol. 60, p. 627E) and bc, roan; Jan. 23, 1913; by Marden Feldon (106130). Bred by W. Greenwell, Surrey, Eng. Sold to E. Ogden, Lexington, Ill.....	1,375
<b>Imp. Heslerton Marigold</b> and bc, red; Sept. 8, 1914; by Columbus (108236). Bred by Executors of W. Baker, York, Eng. Sold to C. J. McMaster...	1,300
<b>Imp. Brandsby's Mysie 3d</b> (vol. 61, p. 1053E) and bc, white; May 21, 1914; by Brandsby's Coming Star 3d (124445). Bred by J. M. Strickland, Yorkshire, Eng. Sold to F. L. Noel, Lake City, Ill.....	1,025
<b>Imp. Brandsby's Rosebud 4th</b> and bc, roan; March 6, 1914; by Augusta Victory (113995). Bred by J. M. Strickland. Sold to A. Brown, Fayette City, Pennsylvania.....	1,025
<b>Imp. Brandsby's Fair Lady 4th</b> (vol. 60, p. 1093E), red; Feb. 24, 1913; by Brandsby's Jolly Jilt (111125). Bred by J. M. Strickland. Sold to Shelton & Wood, Delavan, Ill.....	1,000
<b>Imp. Boquhan Golden Drop 2d</b> and bc, roan; May 28, 1915; by Collynie King Royal (114768). Bred by Stephen Mitchell, Stirlingshire, Scotland. Sold to F. C. Barber & Sons.....	1,000
<b>Imp. Belle 4th</b> and cc, roan; Jan. 18, 1914; by Village Oak 409393. Bred by Thos. Garne, Glos, Eng. Sold to F. C. Barber & Sons.....	1,650
<b>Imp. Dunstan</b> , roan; Sept. 7, 1915; by Elegance (120112). Bred by the Earl of Roseberry, Leighton Buzzard, Eng. Sold to J. A. Huston, Granville, Ohio.....	1,550
<b>Imp. Bapton Elixer</b> (vol. 63E), roan; June 16, 1916; by Bapton Reuben (114127). Bred by J. D. Willis, Wilts, Eng. Sold to W. R. Turner & Son, Shelbina, Mo.....	1,150
<b>Imp. British Emblem</b> , roan; Sept. 7, 1916; by Gipsy Boy (115535). Bred by W. M. Cazalet, Esq., Tonbridge. Sold to Park Salter, Augusta, Kans....	3,250
<b>Imp. Rosewood Stamp</b> , March 20, 1917; by Sittytton Yet (133632). Bred by Miss E. I. Stephen, Inverurie, Scotland. Sold to C. A. Schultz.....	1,025
<b>Imp. Brawith Star</b> , Jan. 1, 1917; by Inchfield of Jealous Pearl (126140). Bred by Miss E. I. Stephen. Sold to J. W. Lynn, Oakford, Ill.....	1,000
<b>Imp. Royal Salute</b> , roan; June 24, 1916; by Royal Knight (127919). Bred by Wm. Cannon, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to A. C. Lanham, Sheldon, Iowa.....	2,000
<b>Wellhouse Prince 607623</b> , roan; Jan. 26, 1917; by Albion 607619. Bred by Alex Birnie, Beaul, Scotland. Sold to J. M. Bay, Aledo, Ill.....	1,600
<b>Imp. Swinton Liberty</b> , roan; April 10, 1917; by Sanquhar Searchlight (122748). Bred by C. Behrens, Yorks, Eng. Sold to H. A. McClellan, Lancaster, Kansas.....	1,450
<b>Imp. Aldsworth Matchless</b> , roan; Jan. 22, 1914; by Village Oak 409393. Bred by W. T. Garne & Son, Glos, Eng. Sold to E. Ogden & Son.....	1,550
<b>CHICAGO, ILL., NOV. 2—LESLIE SMITH &amp; SON, ST. CLOUD, MINN.</b>	
(All Imported Animals)	
<b>Augusta 112th</b> , roan; July 26, 1916; by Strowan Christopher (128392). Bred by John Gill, Penrith, Eng. Sold to W. J. Hill, White Bear Lake, Minn.....	\$ 1,200
<b>Augusta 102d</b> (vol. 60E) and bc, red; May 3, 1913; by Sir Keith Cardigan (107079). Bred by Lord Brougham & Vaux, Penrith, Eng. Sold to Wm. Herkelmann, Elwood, Ia.....	2,200
<b>Augusta Hope</b> , roan; April 26, 1916; by Merry Heart (121552). Bred by J. Handley, Green Head, Eng. Sold to A. D. Flintom, Kansas City, Mo.....	2,000
<b>Bessie 40th</b> and cc, roan; Feb. 23, 1913; by Picket (116931). Bred by Alex Reid, Kincardine, Scotland. Sold to Thos. Laur, Westboro, Mo.....	2,000
<b>Bessie 59th</b> , red; March 22, 1915; by Star of Collynie (117857). Bred by F. & G. Young, Caddoll, Scotland. Sold to C. J. McMaster, Altona, Ill.....	1,150
<b>Kinellar Broadhooks 6th</b> , red; May 2, 1915; by Max of Collynie 121500. Bred by Repr. of S. Campbell, Kinellar, Kinaldie, Scotland. Sold to J. H. Miller, Peru, Ind. ....	1,125
<b>Rainneshill Broadhooks</b> , roan; Jan. 18, 1914; by Shenley Bachelor (113305). Bred by W. J. Watson, New Macher, Scotland. Sold to Edellen Farm, Lake Forest, Ill.....	2,000
<b>Golden West</b> , roan, April 27, 1916; by Pearlfinder (116911). Bred by G. Bruce, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to W. R. Turner, Shelbyville, Mo.....	1,025
<b>Princess Sadie</b> and cc, white; May 16, 1914; by Sandow (110085). Bred by Wm. Parkin Moore, Whitehall, Eng. Sold to C. J. McMaster.....	1,400
<b>Eureka Clipper 2d</b> and bc, red; March 12, 1914; by March Storm (109323). Bred by D. Anderson, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to C. J. McMaster.....	2,200
<b>Lady Clara 15th</b> , white; Jan. 23, 1915; by Prince of the Blood (96532). Bred by C. H. Jolliffe, Darlington, Eng. Sold to J. H. Degginger, Albany, Mo. ....	1,400
<b>Gowan Cardigan 27th</b> , red; Jan. 5, 1916; by Keep Smiling 516455. Bred by Wm. Parkin Moore, Whitehall, Eng. Sold to Walter J. Hill.....	1,025
<b>Gertie Cardigan</b> and cc, red; Nov. 24, 1909; by Golden Promise (102380). Bred by Jos. Barnes, Cumberland, Eng. Sold to F. Chris Brown, Hamburg, Iowa.....	1,300
<b>Red Duchess 49th</b> , roan; Oct. 9, 1911; by Sir Keith Cardigan (107079). Bred by Lord Brougham & Vaux, Penrith, Eng. Sold to L. H. Brandt, Carnavillo, Ia.....	1,225
<b>Emmelina</b> , roan; Jan. 10, 1915; by Strowan Remus (128396). Bred by A. Wybergh, Cumberland, Eng. Sold to Wm. Herkelmann, Elwood, Ia.....	1,050
<b>Whitehall Janet</b> , roan; March 7, 1916; by Keep Smiling 516455. Bred by Wm. Parkin Moore, Cumberland, Eng. Sold to Edellen Farm.....	1,800
<b>Lovely Diamond 5th</b> , roan; March 19, 1916; by Butterfly Count (124594). Bred by John Handley, Green Head, Westmoreland, Eng. Sold to J. S. Billings & Son, Fergus Falls, Minn.....	1,025
<b>Lady Ramsden</b> , roan; May 5, 1912; by Marcellus (109321). Bred by W. & J. Strachan, Rothienorman, Eng. Sold to Carpenter & Carpenter, Baraboo, Wis. ....	1,150
<b>Village Dorothy</b> , roan; Jan. 26, 1914; by Village Prince (118155). Bred by J. Gill, Penrith, Eng. Sold to A. C. Lanham, Sheldon, Ia.....	1,000
<b>Lady Doreen</b> , red; March 12, 1916; by Keep Smiling (105835). Bred by W. Parkin Moore, Cumberland, Eng. Sold to A. D. Flintom.....	1,325
<b>Countess Sybil</b> , roan; Jan. 25, 1915; by Royal Seal (117524). Bred by Robert Bruce, Heatherwick, Inverurie. Sold to May Stryker, Plainfield, Ill..	1,200
<b>Princess Mayflower</b> , roan; Sept. 26, 1915; by Village Prince (118115). Bred by H. B. Williams, Workington, Eng. Sold to W. E. Pritchard, Walnut, Iowa.....	1,600
<b>Village Pride</b> , roan; Dec. 1, 1915; by Village Prince (118155). Bred by John Gill, Penrith, Eng. Sold to F. C. Barber & Sons, Skidmore, Mo.....	1,025
<b>Lady Marian</b> and bc, roan; Sept. 28, 1913; by Gainford Chieftain (105559). Bred by John W. Barnes, Wigton, Eng. Sold to James Scott, Forest River, N. D.....	1,800
<b>Nonpareil 57th</b> and bc, red; April 4, 1915; by Max of Collynie (121500). Bred by A. Campbell, Deyson, Kintore, N. B. Sold to J. McCord, Palos Park, Ill. ....	1,375
<b>Cluny Pauline 3d</b> , roan; March 18, 1913; by Edgecote Jester (111677). Bred by Lady Cathcart, Cluny Castle, Aberdeenshire. Sold to Uppermill Farm, Wapello, Ia.....	1,200
<b>Doune Rosewood</b> , red; April 13, 1914; by Proud Warrior (106653). Bred by the Earl of Moray, Doune Lodge, Scotland. Sold to W. A. Forsythe & Sons, Greenwood, Mo.....	2,100
<b>Princess Royal 132d</b> , roan; March 20, 1915; by Cupbearer of Collynie (114960). Bred by Duncan & Stewart, Perthshire, Scotland. Sold to May Stryker.....	1,225
<b>Bright Queen</b> , roan; April 2, 1916; by Sanquhar Searchlight (122748). Bred by John Gill, Penrith, Eng. Sold to J. H. Miller, Peru, Ind.....	1,050
<b>Lex of Cluny</b> (109170), white; April 11, 1910; by Edgar of Cluny 2d 333883. Bred by Lady Cathcart, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to James Scott...	2,000



**SOUTH OMAHA, NEB., Nov. 5—S. A. NELSON & SONS**

Sultan's Missie 165301, roan; Feb. 25, 1911; by Burwood Sultan 306561. Bred by S. A. Nelson & Sons. Sold to J. M. Hicks, Farnam, Neb.....	\$ 1,000
Maid of Ashbourne 138614, red; June 25, 1912; by Scottish Sentinel 353283. Bred by A. C. Shalenger. Sold to Howell Rees & Sons, Pilger, Neb.....	1,025
Parkdale Gloster 498483, roan; Sept. 23, 1915; by Parkdale Baron 410363. Bred by Bellows Bros. Sold to Wm. Rhodes, Sheridan, Mont.....	1,600
Sultan's Lass 498486, red; Sept. 3, 1915; by Royal Sultan 352425. Bred by S. A. Nelson & Sons. Sold to C. E. Ficke & Son, Pleasant Dale, Neb....	1,225
Nonpareil Sultana 498482, roan; Oct. 11, 1915; by Royal Sultan 352425. Bred by S. A. Nelson & Sons. Sold to Wm. Rhodes.....	1,000
Whitehall Clipper 578393, white; Sept. 2, 1916; by Afton Clipper 337155. Bred by S. A. Nelson & Sons. Sold to C. E. Ficke & Son, Pleasant Dale, Nebraska.....	1,675
Lavender Sultana 2d 104737 and bc, roan; Dec. 14, 1910; by Whitehall Sultan 163573. Bred by F. W. Harding. Sold to Haigler Ranch, Haigler, Neb.....	1,375

**SOUTH OMAHA, NEB., NOV. 6—OWEN KANE, WISNER, NEBRASKA**

Imp. Elvira's Rose 32d 558321 and bc, red; Feb. 11, 1914; by Boquhan Champion 558309. Bred by Wm. Henderson, Perthshire, Scotland. Sold to H. Pritchard & Son, Walnut, Ia.....	1,100
Rosewood Lady 2d 576314, white; Jan. 16, 1917; by Dale's Challenger 410427. Bred by Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb. Sold to B. F. Hales, Prairie View, Illinois.....	2,500
Sweet Afton 7th 555626, roan; Nov. 25, 1916; by Dale's Challenger 410427. Bred by Owen Kane. Sold to Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio.....	1,575
Sweet Afton 6th 522165, roan; Oct. 28, 1915; by Augustine 354344. Bred by Owen Kane. Sold to Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.....	1,600
Lady Victoria 8th 522161, roan; Nov. 22, 1915; by Double Dale 337156. Bred by Owen Kane. Sold to Wm. Rhodes, Sheridan, Mont.....	1,000
Wellington Queen 522166, roan; April 2, 1916; by Dale Magnet 424287. Bred by Owen Kane. Sold to Wm. Rhodes.....	1,075
Wellington Marigold 486339, roan; July 20, 1915; by Ruberta's Goods 283807. Bred by H. Rees & Sons. Sold to M. Stenvers & Sons, Hooper, Neb.....	1,500
Augusta Snowflake 2d 590565, white; Aug. 16, 1916; by Royal Edward 324529. Bred by Jas. Leask & Son, Taunton, Ont. Sold to F. C. Barber & Sons, Skidmore, Mo.....	1,075
Dale's Czarina 2d 595237, red; June 1, 1916; by Double Dale 337156. Bred by Owen Kane. Sold to Bellows Bros.....	2,500
Golden Lassie 219098 and cc, red; Nov. 19, 1912; by Missie's Sultan 370651. Bred by I. Spenner. Sold to E. Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo.....	1,350
Gloster Queen 4th 173625 and cc, roan; March 10, 1913; by Rebel Royal 325300. Bred by C. E. Bain, Taunton, Ont. Sold to Howell Rees & Sons, Pilger, Nebraska.....	1,300
Lady Lancaster 174418 and cc, red; July 18, 1911; by American Flag 266715. Bred by I. Spenner. Sold to W. H. Torneten, Council Bluffs, Ia.....	1,550
Wellington Lily 4th 177106 and bc, red; June 28, 1913; by Double Dale 337156. Bred by Owen Kane. Sold to E. Ogden & Son.....	1,850
Victoria Adelaide 595240, white; Nov. 23, 1915; by Sultan Supreme 367161. Bred by Bellows Bros. Sold to Bellows Bros.....	1,550
Proud Dale, red; July 12, 1916; by Double Dale 337156. Sold to Fred Wodermann, Wisner, Neb....	1,550
Dale's Gloster 555621, red; Oct. 10, 1916; by Double Dale 337156. Bred by Owen Kane. Sold to E. F. Farley & Son, Bancroft, Neb.....	1,025
Bonnie's Pride 555620, roan; Oct. 27, 1916; by Dale's Challenger 410427. Bred by Owen Kane. Sold to W. H. McLaughlin, Shelby, Ia.....	1,650
Lily's Magnet 595232, roan; April 17, 1916; by Dale Magnet 424287. Bred by Owen Kane. Sold to Livingston Bros., Rochester, Minn.....	1,550
Dale's Beau 2d 500173, roan; Oct. 31, 1915; by Double Dale 337156. Bred by Owen Kane. Sold to Gilbert Ackerkund, Valley, Neb.....	1,125

**MARYVILLE, MO., NOV. 7,—BELLWS BROS.**

Royal Rex 598741, roan; Jan. 12, 1917; by Parkdale Rex 424166. Bred by Bellows Bros. Sold to A. F. Rising, Champaign, Ill.....	\$ 1,000
Red Baron 599753, red; July 18, 1916; by Parkdale Baron 410363. Bred by Bellows Bros. Sold to W. M. Rhodes, Sheridan, Mont.....	1,050
Lovely of Parkdale 16th 555631, roan; Oct. 10, 1916; by Radium 385197. Bred by Bellows Bros. Sold to S. A. Nelson & Son, Malcolm, Neb.....	1,700

Lovely of Parkdale 17th 576174, roan; Jan. 4, 1917; by Parkdale Rex 424166. Bred by Bellows Bros. Sold to Dr. J. R. Raby, Gatesville, Texas.....	1,475
Queen of Beauty 38th 598745, roan; Nov. 20, 1916; by Radium 385197. Bred by Bellows Bros. Sold to J. H. Degginger, Albany, Mo.....	1,000
Orange Blossom D 555632, roan; Nov. 10, 1916; by Radium 385197. Bred by Bellows Bros. Sold to Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb.....	1,050
Parkdale Broadhooks, roan; Sept. 2, 1916; by Anoka Bandmaster 421522. Sold to W. E. Hemingway, Little Rock, Ark.....	1,050

**HARTINGTON, NEB., NOV. 8 AND 9—C. E. CHURCHILL**

Dale's Renown 430239, roan; May 1, 1914; by Whitehall Rosedale 320004. Bred by H. Rees & Sons. Sold to M. T. Ely, Plainview, Neb.....	\$ 1,800
Choice Bess 134837, roan; Feb. 1, 1910; by Good Choice 227852. Bred by Bellows Bros. Sold to J. L. Young, Laurel, Neb.....	1,000
Walnut Bess 2d 156044, roan; May 16, 1912; by Sultan's Chief 315223. Bred by J. R. Mansfield & Son, Wisner, Neb. Sold to Wm. Rees, Pilger, Neb.....	1,060
Lady Wonder 73557, roan; Nov. 8, 1908; by Chief Sultan 279108. Bred by Bellows Bros. Sold to J. F. Swick, Laurel, Neb.....	1,000

**AUGUSTA, KAN., NOV. 9—PARK E. SALTER**

Edelweiss 8th 199367 and cc, red; Dec. 25, 1912; by Good News 318258. Bred by John Regier, White-water, Kans. Sold to Hopley Stock Farm, Atlantic, Iowa.....	1,625
Newton Friar 528120, red; July 1, 1911; by Violet's Victory 282945. Bred by A. M. Gordon, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to Harry Blake, Duncan, Oklahoma.....	1,900

**BRITT, IOWA, NOV. 17—MILLER BROS.**

Imp. Bright Rose 14th 121801, red; May 10, 1915; by President of the Mint (109670). Bred by Lady Cathcart, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to G. J. Theiss & Son.....	\$ 1,000
Rosewood Maid 223019, red; June 24, 1915; by Nonpareil Champion 351166. Bred by H. H. Lorimor. Sold to G. J. Theiss & Son.....	1,000
Myrtle Hampton 226792, roan; March 25, 1914; by Sovereign Hampton 348049. Bred by E. Moore & Son. Sold to G. J. Theiss & Son.....	1,000
Lady Joyce 12th 606422, roan; Sept. 19, 1916; by Stalwart Prince 500461. Bred by John Miller, Claremont, Ont. Sold to G. J. Theiss & Son.....	1,025
Lavender Lord 591098, roan; Sept. 7, 1916; by Lord Knaption 557674. Bred by John Miller, Jr., Ashburn, Ont. Sold to G. A. Schneider & Son, Blue Earth, Minn.....	1,375

**SOUTH OMAHA, NEB., NOV. 19—W. C. FLEURY**

Imp. Violet 130390, red; March 17, 1911; by Free Trader (95229). Bred by Wm. Connon, Nether, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to Economy Stock Farm, Shenandoah, Ia.....	\$ 1,000
Imp. Cecilia 19th 130398, light roan; April 17, 1912; by Edgar of Cluny 2d (91611). Bred by Lady Cathcart, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to A. D. Flintom, Kansas City, Mo.....	1,400
Imp. Fairy Flower 130388 and cc, red, little white; Feb. 13, 1912; by Fairy Chief (108586). Bred by Geo. Cowie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to L. D. Greenwood, Hartington, Neb.....	1,135
Imp. Elvira Rose 33d 130383 and cc, red; March 4, 1912; by Diamond Casket (108377). Bred by R. Wilson, Newton, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to A. D. Flintom.....	1,310
Imp. Dorothy 4th 130393 and cc, dark roan; Feb. 10, 1914; by Dunglass Crown (111616). Bred by J. Knox Ledingham, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to F. C. Barber & Sons, Skidmore, Mo.....	1,210
Imp. Lancaster Lady 6th 130394 and bc, light roan; March 29, 1915; by Admiral (213793). Bred by Robt. Findlay, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to A. D. Flintom.....	1,500
St. Augustine 108414, roan; Oct. 16, 1915; by Superb Sultan 75413. Bred by Edw. W. Robinson, Markham, Ont. Sold to Ike Mallette, Craig, Neb.....	1,300
Imp. Golden Plate 115132, roan; March 5, 1915; by Golden Sittyton (105643). Bred by J. Durno, Rothiebrishane, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to W. D. Crouse, Prescott, Ia.....	1,900

**LAKE CITY, IOWA, NOV. 21—JOHN RASMESS**

Molly Marengo 214234, white; April 28, 1913; by Choice Victor 350284. Bred by John Rasmess. Sold to Blair Bros., Dayton, Ia.....	1,825
King Marengo 596999, roan; July 20, 1916; by Gloster Mine 367596. Bred by E. A. Hess, Council Bluffs, Ia. Sold to J. A. Campbell & Son, Manning, Ia....	1,065
Sultan Knight 617136, red; Jan. 4, 1917; by Red Knight Jr. 390387. Bred by John Rasmess. Sold to Cahill Bros., Rockford, Ia.....	1,000



**PORTLAND ORE., NOV. 22—NORTHWEST SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION**

Roan Princess 507551, roan; Feb. 22, 1916; by Prime Prince 421193. Bred by Frank Brown, Carlton, Ore. Sold to Washington State College.....	\$ 1,225
Escana Blossom 593283, roan; Feb. 19, 1916; by Right Sort 510586. Bred by Mitchell Bros. Sold to Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis.....	1,625
Sweet As Ever 502896, red; Sept. 20, 1915; by Imperial Victor 336907. Bred by A. D. Dunn, Wapato, Wash. Sold to G. L. Tarbell, Yankton, Ore.....	1,050
Sweeter Yet 502897, roan; Oct. 1, 1915; by Imperial Victor 336907. Bred by A. D. Dunn, Wapato, Wash. Sold to W. A. Hall, Caldwell, Idaho.....	1,060
True Baron 452450, roan; Nov. 27, 1914; by True Cumberland 3d 353220. Bred by Wm. Herkelmann, Elwood, Ia. Sold to D. E. Kiggins, Boise, Idaho.....	1,200
Topsy 4th 472564, roan; Oct. 2, 1915; by Silver Seaforth 414460. Bred by Day & Rothrock. Sold to Anoka Farms.....	1,775
Prime Prince 421193, roan; Oct. 7, 1913; by Crown Prince 356653. Bred by E. Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo. Sold to R. E. Boyce, Baker, Ore.....	1,200

**OSKALOOSA, IOWA, NOV. 30—C. L. STEDDOM & SONS**

Bluff Creek Nerissa 174008, roan; Jan. 1, 1913; by Master Marshal 379458. Bred by Krizer Bros. Sold to G. H. Burge, Mt. Vernon, Ia.....	\$ 1,000
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**WAUKESHA, WIS., DEC. 1—ANOKA FARMS**

Anoka Champion 555857, roan; Oct. 10, 1916; by Sultan Stamp 334974. Bred by Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis. Sold to B. F. Hales, Oak Park, Ill.....	\$17,000
Royal Stamp 555856, roan; Oct. 16, 1916; by Crystal Stamp 402629. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to W. L. Smith, Eutaw, Ala.....	5,000
Merry Stamp 555855, white; Dec. 19, 1916; by Crystal Stamp 402629. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to B. W. Aylor, Grandin, N. D.....	2,000
Rosebud Champion 576046, white; March 15, 1917; by Rusper Champion 425338. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to G. W. Cline, Pilot Mound, Ia.....	1,450
Masterpiece 609174, roan; Nov. 11, 1916; by Right Sort 510586. Bred by Mitchell Bros., Burlington, Ont. Sold to Carpenter & Carpenter, Baraboo, Wisconsin.....	4,000
Clipper Perfection 607290, red; Oct. 12, 1916; by Rusper Champion 425338. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to John H. Seely, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.....	1,500
Scottish Knight 607446, roan; Nov. 26, 1916; by Fortis 513373. Bred by Sylvester Campbell Est., Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to J. C. Olson, Hartington, Nebraska.....	1,000
Anoka Bachelor 607288, roan; April 25, 1917; by Regal Stamp 396730. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to Cahill Bros., Rockford, Ia.....	1,000
Fanny Anoka 578895, roan; Oct. 24, 1916; by Crystal Stamp 402629. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to Edellen Farm, Lake Forest, Ill.....	1,125
Columbia Anoka 555860, white; Nov. 16, 1916; by Sultan Stamp 334974. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to Macmillan & Macmillan, Lodi, Wis.....	1,100
August Anoka 5th 576047, roan; Jan. 8, 1917; by Crystal Stamp 402629. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to B. F. Hales.....	2,600
Anoka Proud Lady 607296, roan; Nov. 16, 1916; by Collynie Mine 405242. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley Tenn.....	1,650
Augusta Anoka 6th 607298, red; Jan. 14, 1917; by Rusper Champion 425338. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to B. F. Hales.....	1,650
Clipper Anoka 7th 577142, white; Jan. 17, 1917; by Rusper Champion 425338. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to Robt. R. Ward, Benton, Ill.....	1,150
Clipper Anoka 6th 555859, roan; Oct. 1, 1916; by Regal Stamp 396730. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio.....	1,450
Athene Anoka 607297, roan; Jan. 27, 1917; by Young Denmark 452832. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to Robt. R. Ward.....	1,000
Beatrice Anoka 3d 576048, roan; Jan. 10, 1917; by Rusper Champion 425338. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to B. F. Hales.....	1,000
Village Belle 16th 601672, roan, Sept. 22, 1916; by Archer Stamp 385259. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to F. C. Landon, Winona, Minn.....	1,150
Miss Lavender 601666, roan; Sept. 2, 1916; by Archer Stamp 385259. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to B. F. Hales.....	1,200
Select Beauty 609405, red; May 17, 1916; by Selection 306209. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to Hopley Stock Farm, Atlantic Ia.....	1,050
Imp. Lady Evelyn 35th 607447, roan; March 6, 1916; by Captain Clarion 574403. Bred by J. & G. Young, Rosshire, Scotland. Sold to E. W. Childs, Hartington, Neb.....	1,000

Beauty Anoka 2d 576953, roan; June 5, 1916; by Crystal Stamp 402629. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.....	1,250
Augusta Anoka 4th 494955, white; Jan. 26, 1917; by Regal Stamp 396730. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to Carpenter & Carpenter.....	1,300
Missie Sultana 3d 607300, roan; Oct. 14, 1916; by Rusper Champion 425338. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to B. F. Hales.....	1,025
Village Maid 45th 555861, white; Sept. 26, 1916; by Rusper Champion 425338. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to B. W. Aylor.....	1,000
Missie Sultan 578896, white; Sept. 2, 1916; by Rosewood Sultan 394671. Bred by Geo. B. Miller, Canton, Ill. Sold to B. F. Hales.....	1,200
Imp. Wimple 4th 607464, roan; April 8, 1917; by Proud Chief 607455. Bred by Robert Bruce, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to W. L. Warnock, Loveland, Colorado.....	1,050
Anoka Pauline 5th 607295, roan; Dec. 10, 1916; by Regal Stamp 396730. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to Thos. Stanton, Wheaton, Ill.....	1,000

**CHICAGO, ILL., DEC. 6—AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION**

Splendid Thought 565563, red; Sept. 10, 1916; by Second Thought 394904. Bred and owned by The Allen Cattle Co., Colorado Springs, Colo. Sold to J. H. Seeley, Mount Pleasant, Utah.....	\$2,200
Maxwalton Nonpareil 564190, roan; Dec. 14, 1915; by Revolution 388359. Bred and owned by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to W. L. Smith, Eutaw, Ala.....	1,000
Red Cross Gloster 562912, roan; Feb. 13, 1917; by Diamond Knight 379690. Bred by W. W. Wright, Toulon, Ill. Owned by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn.....	1,000
Imp. Woodend Beauty 9th (vol. 58, p. 503E), roan; April 1, 1911; by Ping Pong (96365). Bred by W. A. Crombie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Owned by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to B. W. Aylor, Grandin, N. D.....	2,000
Mount Victoria Stamp 436234, roan; Sept. 5, 1915; by Glorious Dale 2d 334950. Bred and owned by Robert Crain, Mount Victoria, Md. Sold to W. J. Hill, White Bear Lake, Minn.....	9,000
Locust Grove Secret 505117, roan; Feb. 23, 1916; by Masterpiece 314000. Bred by W. W. Washburn, Crawfordsville, Ind. Owned by F. R. Edwards. Sold to M. E. Leigh, St. Joseph, Ill.....	1,000
Winifred 9th 223078, red; April 20, 1915; by Maxwalton Jupiter 401354. Bred by A. J. Ryden, Abingdon, Ill. Owned by F. R. Edwards. Sold to H. H. Tift, Tifton, Ga.....	1,000
Royal Choice 2d 431387, roan; April 25, 1915; by Golden Sultan 317179. Bred and owned by Herr Bros. & Reynolds, Lodi, Wis. Sold to John Owen, Noblesville, Ind.....	1,000
Urbendale Duchess 515622, roan; Sept. 2, 1916; by Marr Sultan 438557. Bred and owned by Jackson & White, Hurley, S. D. Sold to Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.....	1,325
Dale Villager 442215, white; Sept. 11, 1915; by Pride of Avon 352673. Bred by F. E. Jackson. Owned by Jackson & White. Sold to Pine Run Farm, Penlynn, Pa.....	3,000
Verbena of Oakdale 149617 and cc, red, little white; Jan. 12, 1912; by Maxwalton Sultan 305870. Bred by Frank R. Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio. Owned by Eben E. Jones, Rockland, Wis. Sold to B. W. Aylor.....	4,800
Baroness Lady 7th 128292 and cc, red; April 25, 1911; by Clara's Choice 349759. Bred by N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo. Owned by J. E. Kennedy, Janesville, Wis. Sold to Thos. Stanton.....	1,700
Dainty Duchess 3d 498393, roan; Jan. 14, 1916; by Champion Goods 410385. Bred and owned by J. A. Kilgour, Sterling, Ill. Sold to F. C. Landon, Winona, Minn.....	1,125
Champion's Gift 498392, white; Jan. 17, 1916; by Champion Goods 410385. Bred and owned by J. A. Kilgour. Sold to F. M. Wright, Parkston, S. D.....	1,000
Lord Avondale Jr 606133, roan; Nov. 20, 1916; by Lord Avondale 391326. Bred by J. G. Robbins & Sons, Horace, Ind. Owned by O. C. Lower, Atlanta, Ind. Sold to F. G. Heathcote, Watertown, S. D.....	1,000
Village Fancy 161603, red; Dec. 19, 1912; by Bapton Coronet 2d 291226. Bred by Omar Vanlandingham, Winchester, Ind. Owned by Silver Brook Farm, Muncie, Ind. Sold to Robt. Heuser, Calmar, Iowa.....	1,075
Cottonwood Sultan 2d 557663, roan; June 31, 1916; by Roan Sultan 316627. Bred by Robt. R. Ward & Sons, Benton, Ill. Sold to I. S. Shew, Benton, Illinois.....	1,025
Lady Cumberland 4th 495153, roan; Feb. 28, 1916; by Cumberland's Type 388132. Bred by C. A. Saunders & Sons, Manila, Ia. Owned by D. Warnock & Sons, Loveland, Colo. Sold to W. L. Smith.....	1,000



# Consignors to National Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale, Feb. 18-23, 1918

Allen Cattle Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.  
J. C. Andrew, West Point, Ind.  
Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis.  
Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.  
W. B. Bonfield, Ottumwa, Ia.  
C. A. Branson, Cadiz, Ohio.  
J. B. Brown, Solon, Ia.  
James Brown, Dundee, Ill.  
George Burge, Mt. Vernon, Ia.  
C. V. Burlison, Maquoketa, Ia.  
Carpenter & Carpenter, Baraboo, Wis.  
Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, O.  
J. E. Crosbie, Tulsa, Okla.  
C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Ia.  
Edellen Farm, Waukegan, Ill.  
F. R. Edwards, Tiffin, O.  
S. G. Eliason, Montevideo, Minn.  
Ewald Bros., Tiffin, O.  
A. D. Flintom, Kansas City, Mo.  
I. M. Forbes & Son, Henry, Ill.  
W. A. Forsythe & Sons, Greenwood, Mo.  
F. A. Gillespie & Sons, North Muskogee, Okla.  
Halligan Bros., Prophetstown, Ill.  
Heart's Delight Farm, Chazy, N. Y.  
Jackson & White, Hurley, S. D.  
A. M. Janes, Lafayette, Ill.  
Eben E. Jones, Rockland, Wis.

E. C. Jones, Bloomington, Ill.  
J. A. Kilgour, Sterling, Ill.  
A. Kool & Son, Cordova, Ia.  
John T. Kramer, Tulsa, Okla.  
Leemon Stock Farm, Hoopston, Ill.  
Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn.  
H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.  
J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo.  
C. J. McMaster, Altona, Ill.  
Macmillan & Macmillan, Lodi, Wis.  
Theodore Martin, Bellevue, Ia.  
O. W. Nauman, Craig, Mo.  
Pine Run Farm, Penlynn, Pa.  
J. F. Prather, Williamsville, Ill.  
C. H. Prescott & Sons, Tawas City, Mich.  
Ravenswood Farm, Bunceton, Mo.  
Reynolds Bros., Lodi, Wis.  
W. C. Rosenberger, Tiffin, O.  
George J. Roth, Booneville, Ind.  
A. J. Ryden, Abingdon, Ill.  
Wm. Schwaderer & Son, La Plata, Mo.  
Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Tex.  
A. O. Stanley, Sheridan, Mo.  
Thomas Stanton, Wheaton, Ill.  
Leslie Smith & Sons, St. Cloud, Minn.  
Lewis Stookey, Harriestown, Ill.  
C. E. Suppes, Tulsa, Okla.  
C. E. Tilton, Maquoketa, Ia.

Tomson Bros., Carbondale, Kans.  
Uppermill Farm, Wapello, Ia.  
University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.  
M. A. Wagner, Fremont, O.  
D. Warnock & Son, Loveland, Colo.  
Willard Winn, Lucerne, Ind.  
Guy R. Wolverton, Chalmers, Ind.  
J. S. Zook, Fontanelle, Ia.

## Milking Shorthorns

D. T. Barnard, Shellburne Falls, Mass.  
Bedminster Farm, Far Hills, N. J.  
Winslow Clark, Shoreham, Vt.  
A. T. Cole, Wheaton, Ill.  
W. C. Davies, Chester, Ia.  
Flintstone Farm, Dalton, Mass.  
E. C. Holland & Son, Milton, Ia.  
Harvey Little, Janesville, Wis.  
B. W. Little, Janesville, Wis.  
L. D. May, Granville Center, Pa.  
Finlay McMartin & Sons, Claremont, Minn.  
The Otis Herd, Willoughby, O.  
Walter S. Pratt, Brattleboro, Vt.  
W. Arthur Simpson, Lyndonville, Vt.  
M. E. Stoner, Albert Lea, Minn.  
H. E. Tener, Washingtonville, N. Y.  
R. G. Wood, Conshohocken, Pa.  
J. E. & C. B. Wade, Orangeville, O.

## PUBLIC SALES

**LUCERNE, IND., Sept. 24.**  
MAURICE WINN.  
Sold for. Average.  
35 head.....\$14,350.00 \$ 400.00  
Top bull, Indian Sultan..... 515.00  
Top female, Secret Rose 3d and cc..... 775.00

**LA MOILLE, ILL., Oct. 2.**  
PHILIP ERBES' DISPERSION.  
Sold for. Average.  
38 head.....\$ 302.00  
Top bull, Sultan's Best.....\$ 1,000.00  
Top female, Miss Ramsden 21st..... 515.00

**HUNTERTOWN, IND., Oct. 3.**  
FORT WAYNE DISTRICT SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSN.  
Sold for. Average.  
76 head.....\$17,290.00 \$ 227.00  
Top bull, Abbottsburn Duke..... 245.00  
Top female, Crimson Lady 4th 735.00

**MT. PULASKI, ILL., Oct. 3.**  
W. O. McGAVOCK.  
Sold for. Average.  
40 head.....\$ 286.00  
Top bull, Golden Cumberland 2d..... \$550.00  
Top female, Miss Malaka..... 510.00

**FOREST CITY, IOWA, Oct. 3.**  
C. E. GIBBS, KLEMME, IOWA.  
Sold for. Average.  
Females.....\$ 175.00  
Top female, Riverview Mildred\$ 380.00

**ST. CHARLES, IOWA, Oct. 5.**  
O. E. HUSTED AND A. L. BALLARD.  
Sold for. Average.  
Top bull, Bessie's Baron.....\$ 260.00  
Top female, Lady..... 300.00

**FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., Oct. 11.**  
NORTHWEST ARKANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSN.  
Sold for. Average.  
46 head.....\$ 8,735.00 \$ 190.00  
Top bull, Dale's Goods..... 600.00  
Top female, Imperial Lovely. 360.00

**WEST LIBERTY, IOWA, Oct. 11.**  
J. L. PETERS.  
Sold for. Average.  
43 head.....\$12,905.00 \$ 300.00  
Top bull, Sultan's Model..... 500.00  
Top female, Villa Grove Beauty 4th..... 760.00

**PARKHILL STOCK FARM, Oct. 12.**  
W. W. & J. Y. PARKHILL, O. BROWN AND W. KLETT & SON.  
Sold for. Average.  
56 head.....\$ 156.00  
Top bull, Fair Alexander.....\$ 240.00  
Top female, Wave Girl..... 400.00

**HERMAN, NEB., Oct. 15.**  
CARA CAMERON.  
Sold for. Average.  
Top bull, Rosedale Roan.....\$ 215.00  
Top females, Silence 2d and White Butterfly, each..... 320.00

**HEYWORTH, ILL., Oct. 16.**  
C. C. BROWN, I. E. ORENDORFF AND J. H. QUINTON  
Sold for. Average.  
10 bulls.....\$ 230.00  
30 females..... 278.00  
40 head..... 266.00  
Top bull, Sultan Baron.....\$ 505.00  
Top female, Sweet Baroness.. 775.00

**LAKE PRESTON, S. D., Oct. 16.**  
KINGSBURY COUNTY PURE BREEDERS' ASSN.  
Sold for. Average.  
Top bull, Red Valentine.....\$ 230.00  
Top female, Nellie Bly..... 325.00

**MOVILLE, IOWA, Oct. 16.**  
D. C. HESS.  
Sold for. Average.  
54 head.....\$ 243.00  
Top bull, Fancy Goods..... 290.00  
Top female, Lady Nonpareil. 600.00

**LAKE CITY, ILL., Oct. 17.**  
NOEL & WININGS.  
Sold for. Average.  
63 head.....\$ 291.00  
Top bull, Cherry's Victor.....\$ 330.00  
Top female, Homewood Lady 2d..... 750.00

**NEWTON, IOWA, Oct. 18.**  
A. CARRIER & SON.  
Sold for. Average.  
Top bull, Proud Monarch.....\$ 1,300.00  
Top female, White Maid..... 570.00

**NEWTON, IOWA, Oct. 19.**  
H. D. PARSONS.  
Sold for. Average.  
40 head.....\$14,000.00 \$ 350.00  
28 females..... 11,360.00 460.00  
12 bulls..... 2,650.00 221.00  
Top bull, Malaka Sultan..... 530.00  
Top female, Clementanna and bc..... 820.00

**STOCKPORT, IOWA, Oct. 20.**  
RHYNAS SONS & WELLS.  
Sold for. Average.  
60 head.....\$19,760.00 \$ 329.00  
53 females..... 17,035.00 322.00  
7 bulls..... 2,755.00 393.00  
Top bull, Minerva's Marshal.. 625.00  
Top female, Marshal's Clara Marr..... 1,180.00

**DIAGONAL, IOWA, Oct. 20.**  
BLISS BROS.  
Sold for. Average.  
Top female, Cristine.....\$ 500.00

**ST. LAWRENCE, S. D., Oct. 22.**  
HAND COUNTY PURE-BRED SALES ASSN.  
Sold for. Average.  
24 head.....\$ 6,150.00 \$ 256.25  
Top female, Scottish Countess 490.00

**SIoux CITY, IOWA, Oct. 23.**  
LAKEWOOD FARM.  
Sold for. Average.  
4 bulls.....\$ 1,170.00 \$ 292.00  
38 females..... 8,475.00 223.00  
42 head..... 9,645.00 230.00  
Top bull, Fair Goods..... 525.00  
Top female, Lakewood Clipper 860.00

**SIoux CITY, IOWA, Oct. 24.**  
GEO. E. WARD & SONS.  
Sold for. Average.  
6 bulls.....\$ 1,405.00 \$ 231.00  
26 females..... 8,740.00 336.00  
32 head..... 10,125.00 316.00  
Top bull, Sultan's Goods..... 255.00  
Top female, Lad's Gem..... 800.00

**GRANDIN, N. D., Oct. 24.**  
B. W. AYLOE.  
Sold for. Average.  
40 head.....\$15,020.00 \$ 375.50  
Top bull, Royal Stamp..... 1,425.00  
Top female, Emma 34th..... 560.00

**GRIGGS COUNTY ASSOCIATION SALE.**  
Sold for. Average.  
35 head.....\$ 182.50  
Top bull, Excelsior.....\$ 600.00  
Top female, Lavender Queen. 325.00

**LOWDEN, IOWA, Oct. 24.**  
C. L. MCCLELLAN.  
Sold for. Average.  
32 females.....\$ 426.00  
48 head..... 500.00  
Top bull, Lord Gainford.....\$ 1,535.00  
Top female, Red Britta..... 900.00

**OXFORD JUNCTION, IOWA, Oct. 25.**  
G. P. TYRRELL & SON.  
Sold for. Average.  
57 head.....\$ 202.00  
Top bull, Sultan of Wayside..\$ 220.00  
Top female, Ethel..... 355.00

**SHELDON, IOWA, Oct. 25.**  
A. C. LANHAM.  
Sold for. Average.  
3 bulls.....\$ 333.00  
40 females..... 456.00  
43 head..... 448.00  
Top bull, Dale's Goods.....\$ 490.00  
Top female, imp. Maude 41st. 1,225.00

**IOWA FALLS, IOWA, Oct. 26.**  
FRANK T. PEMBERTON.  
Sold for. Average.  
15 bulls.....\$ 180.00  
33 females..... 277.00  
48 head..... 246.00  
Top bull, Missie Sultan.....\$ 300.00  
Top female, Eventide..... 710.00

**HURON, S. D., Oct. 26.**  
SOUTH DAKOTA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSN.  
Sold for. Average.  
63 head.....\$12,645.00 \$ 201.00  
Top bull, Laird of Avondale.. 810.00  
Top female, Scotch Bloom 12th 505.00

**GLENWOOD, MO., Oct. 27.**  
FREMONT & RIPPEY.  
Sold for. Average.  
100 head.....\$ 150.00  
Top bull, Cumberland Natlow\$ 350.00  
Top female, Golden Girl 8th.. 800.00

**CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 31.**  
CARPENTER & CARPENTER, BARABOO, WIS.  
Sold for. Average.  
7 bulls.....\$ 3,160.00 \$ 451.00  
27 females..... 18,925.00 701.00  
34 head..... 22,085.00 649.00  
Top bull, Collynie Cullen 8th.. 800.00  
Top female, Maxwalton Queen and bc..... 4,200.00



**GREENCASTLE, IND., Oct. 30.**

S. F. LOCKRIDGE.

	Sold for.	Average.
44 head.....	\$ 330.00	
Top bull, Brawith Royal.....	\$ 400.00	
Top female, Sundowner 28th and bc.....	725.00	

**CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 31.**

J. W. McDERMOTT, KAHOKA, MO.

	Sold for.	Average.
5 bulls.....	\$ 4,175.00	\$ 835.00
23 females.....	18,075.00	786.00
28 head.....	22,250.00	795.00
Top bull, Cumberland Marshal 5th.....	1,900.00	
Top female, Golden Wreath 17th.....	1,550.00	

**LEXINGTON, KY., Nov. 1.**

KENTUCKY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSN.		
	Sold for.	Average.
Top bull, Diamond Ripley.....	\$ 375.00	
Top female, Dorrit 2d.....	700.00	

**CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 1.**

CARPENTER & ROSS, MANSFIELD, OHIO.		
	Sold for.	Average.
16 bulls.....	\$17,375.00	\$1,086.00
64 females.....	77,420.00	1,209.00
80 head.....	94,795.00	1,185.00
Top bull, imp. British Emblem.....	3,250.00	
Top female, Bramble.....	3,000.00	

**CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 2.**

LESLIE SMITH & SONS, ST. CLOUD, MINN.		
	Sold for.	Average.
1 bull.....	\$ 2,000.00	\$2,000.00
58 females.....	62,500.00	1,085.00
59 head.....	64,800.00	1,095.00
Top bull, Lex of Cluny.....	2,000.00	
Top females, imp. Augusta 102d and bc and imp. Eureka Clipper 2d and bc, each.....	2,200.00	

**AVON, ILL., Nov. 3.**

AVON STATE BANK CALF CLUB.		
	Sold for.	Average.
46 heifers.....	\$10,280.00	\$ 223.50
Top, Roan Lady 3d and Mary Taylor, each.....	400.00	

**RENSELAER, IND., Nov. 3.**

O. J. KENTON.		
	Sold for.	Average.
77 head.....	\$ 232.00	

**SOUTH OMAHA, NEB., Nov. 5.**

S. A. NELSON & SONS, MALCOLM, NEB.		
	Sold for.	Average.
5 bulls.....	\$ 577.00	
32 females.....	641.00	
37 head.....	632.00	
Top bull, Whitehall Clipper.....	\$ 1,675.00	
Top female, Parkdale Gloster.....	1,625.00	

**OMAHA, NEB., Nov. 6.**

OWEN KANE, WISNER, NEB.		
	Sold for.	Average.
6 bulls.....	\$ 7,725.00	\$1,287.00
40 females.....	38,375.00	959.00
46 head.....	46,100	1,002.00
Top bull, Bonnie's Pride.....	1,650.00	
Top females, Rosewood Lady 2d and Dale's Czarina 2d, each.....	2,500.00	

**MARYVILLE, MO., Nov. 7.**

BELLOWS BROS.		
	Sold for.	Average.
14 bulls.....	\$ 7,900.00	\$ 564.00
33 females.....	22,245.00	674.00
47 head.....	30,145.00	641.00
Top bull, Red Baron.....	1,050.00	
Top female, Lovely of Parkdale 16th.....	1,700.00	

**TECUMSEH, NEB., Nov. 7.**

ERNST & SON.		
	Sold for.	Average.
57 head.....	\$ 208.00	

**WINONA, MINN., Nov. 7.**

F. C. LANDON.		
	Sold for.	Average.
3 bulls.....	\$ 1,425.00	\$ 475.00
39 females.....	11,205.00	287.00
42 head.....	12,630.00	300.00
Top bull, Conedale Hampton.....	640.00	
Top female, Golden Dale.....	510.00	

**HARTINGTON, NEB., Nov. 8 and 9.**

C. E. CHURCHILL, J. H. EDWARDS, W. S. STEELE & SONS, J. C. OLSEN AND E. W. CHILDS.		
	Sold for.	Average.
101 head.....	\$30,470.00	\$ 301.00
Top bull, Dale's Renown.....	1,800.00	
Top female, Walnut Bess 2d.....	1,060.00	

**EGAN, S. D., Nov. 9.**

L. E. DAILEY.		
	Sold for.	Average.
9 bulls.....	\$ 2,135.00	\$ 237.00
34 females.....	8,700.00	255.00
43 head.....	10,835.00	252.00
Top bull, Prince.....	350.00	
Top female, Ada Archer.....	390.00	

**AUGUSTA, KAN., Nov. 9.**

PARK E. SALTER.		
	Sold for.	Average.
9 bulls.....	\$ 572.00	
36 females.....	563.00	
45 head.....	564.00	
Top bull, imp. Newton Friar.....	\$ 1,900.00	
Top female, Edelweiss 8th.....	1,625.00	

**HAIGLER, NEB., Nov. 13.**

HAIGLER RANCH.		
	Sold for.	Average.
39 head.....	\$ 9,775.00	\$ 250.00
Top bull.....	400.00	
Top female.....	525.00	

**MEXICO, MO., Nov. 13.**

S. P. EMMONS & SON.		
	Sold for.	Average.
9 bulls.....	\$ 1,900.00	\$ 211.00
30 females.....	12,175.00	406.00
39 head.....	14,075.00	361.00
Top bull.....	610.00	
Top female.....	870.00	

**ZEARING, IOWA, Nov. 13.**

HOMER DUEA.		
	Sold for.	Average.
54 head.....	\$ 235.00	
Top female, Fairview Maid and cc.....	\$ 910.00	

Nov. 14.		
CALLAWAY COUNTY (MO.) SHORTHORN ASSN.		
	Sold for.	Average.
17 bulls.....	\$ 2,382.50	\$ 140.00
24 females.....	4,435.00	185.00
41 head.....	6,817.50	166.00
Top bull.....	600.00	
Top female.....	400.00	

**HINTON, IOWA, Nov. 14.**

HELD BROS.		
	Sold for.	Average.
14 bulls.....	\$ 3,910.00	\$ 280.00
36 females.....	9,725.00	270.00
50 head.....	13,635.00	272.00
Top bull, Sultan's Butterfly.....	550.00	
Top female, Lily Dale 3d.....	595.00	

**DYSART, IOWA, Nov. 14.**

ZOBEL BROS.		
	Sold for.	Average.
11 bulls.....	\$ 184.00	
43 females.....	251.00	
54 head.....	236.00	
Top bull, Merry Sultan.....	\$ 425.00	
Top female, Bampton Lady 7th.....	625.00	

**GALESBURG, ILL., Nov. 14.**

J. O. BLAKESLEE.		
	Sold for.	Average.
40 head.....	\$ 7,065.00	\$ 176.00
Top female, Maplelawn Missie 2d.....	325.00	

**NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 15.**

MIDDLE TENNESSEE SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSN.		
	Sold for.	Average.
12 bulls.....	\$ 181.00	
45 females.....	230.00	
57 head.....	220.00	
Top bulls, Autumn Robin and White Knight, each.....	\$ 280.00	
Top female, Lyda's Model.....	550.00	

**GALESBURG, ILL., Nov. 15.**

ILLINOIS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSN.		
	Sold for.	Average.
20 bulls.....	\$ 3,420.00	\$ 171.00
20 females.....	5,000.00	250.00
40 head.....	8,420.00	210.00
Top bull, Violet's Choice.....	400.00	
Top females, Lady Cruickshank 16th and Roan Queen 3d, each.....	400.00	

**SIoux CITY, IOWA, Nov. 15.**

INTER-STATE SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSN.		
	Sold for.	Average.
8 bulls.....	\$ 1,450.00	\$ 181.00
49 females.....	8,780.00	179.00
57 head.....	10,230.00	179.00
Top bull, Vailier.....	350.00	
Top female, Sultan's Victoria.....	555.00	

**BELLEVUE, IOWA, Nov. 16.**

THEO MARTIN.		
	Sold for.	Average.
38 head.....	\$11,340.00	\$ 298.00
Top bull, Village Leader.....	350.00	
Top female, Stratballan Lassie 2d.....	675.00	

**WESLEY, IOWA, Nov. 16.**

M. C. MATERN & SONS.		
	Sold for.	Average.
14 bulls.....	\$ 2,890.00	\$ 206.00
35 females.....	7,680.00	219.00
49 head.....	10,570.00	216.00
Top bull.....	360.00	
Top female, Nina and cc.....	390.00	

**PLEASANT HILL, MO., Nov. 16.**

W. A. FORSYTHE & SONS.		
	Sold for.	Average.
1 bull.....	\$ 400.00	\$ 400.00
59 females.....	12,845.00	217.00
60 head.....	13,245.00	220.00
Top bull, Robin Magnet.....	400.00	
Top female, Grandview Beauty.....	560.00	

**BRITT, IOWA, Nov. 17.**

MILLER BROS.		
	Sold for.	Average.
7 bulls.....	\$ 464.00	
33 females.....	461.00	
40 head.....	462.00	
Top bull, Lavender Lord.....	\$ 1,375.00	
Top females, imp. Bright Rose, Rosewood Maid, Myrtle Hampton and Lady Joyce 12th, each.....	1,000.00	

**BLOOMINGTON, ILL., Nov. 17.**

W. T. STAUTZ.		
	Sold for.	Average.
47 head.....	\$12,240.00	\$ 260.00
Top bull, Lind Dale.....	500.00	
Top female, Lady Buchan 3d.....	500.00	

**SOUTH OMAHA, NEB., Nov. 19.**

W. C. FLEURY.		
	Sold for.	Average.
11 bulls.....	\$ 7,350.00	\$ 668.20
24 females.....	17,995.00	749.80
35 head.....	25,345.00	724.15
Top bull, imp. Golden Plate.....	1,900.00	
Top female, imp. Lancaster Lady 6th.....	1,500.00	

**WATONGA, OKLA., Nov. 20.**

H. C. LOOKABAUGH.		
	Sold for.	Average.
18 bulls.....	\$ 5,320.00	\$ 296.00
48 females.....	14,240.00	296.00
15 calves.....	2,250.00	150.00
81 head.....	22,075.00	269.00
Top bull, imp. Alister.....	775.00	
Top female, Lady Maude 6th and cc.....	585.00	

**CADIZ, OHIO, Nov. 20.**

HARRISON COUNTY (OHIO), SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSN.		
	Sold for.	Average.
44 head.....	\$ 231.00	
Top bull, Merry Villager.....	\$ 315.00	
Top female, Missie 122d.....	600.00	

**LAKE CITY, IOWA, Nov. 21.**

JOHN RASMESS.		
	Sold for.	Average.
11 bulls.....	\$ 357.00	
33 females.....	450.00	
44 head.....	425.00	
Top bull, King Marengo.....	\$ 1,065.00	
Top female, Molly Marengo.....	1,825.00	

**LONDON, OHIO, Nov. 21.**

MADISON COUNTY (OHIO), SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSN.		
	Sold for.	Average.
51 head.....	\$ 184.00	
Top bull, Sultan's Model.....	\$ 270.00	
Top female, Bellona Cumberland.....	310.00	

**PORTLAND, ORE., Nov. 22.**

NORTHWEST SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSN.		
	Sold for.	Average.
74 head.....	\$30,805.00	\$ 416.00
Top bulls, Prime Prince and True Baron, each.....	\$ 1,200.00	
Top female, Topsy 4th.....	1,775.00	

**LONDON, OHIO, Nov. 22.**

FRED DORN AND HERMAN PAULLIN.		
	Sold for.	Average.
6 bulls.....	\$ 117.00	
44 females.....	250.00	
50 head.....	234.00	
Top bull, Prince Woodlawn.....	\$ 200.00	
Top female, Juanita 2d.....	550.00	

**SKIDMORE, MO., Nov. 22.**

F. C. BARBER & SONS.		
	Sold for.	Average.
8 bulls.....	\$ 1,645.00	\$ 205.60
44 females.....	17,175.00	390.00
52 head.....	18,820.00	362.00
Top bull, Paulette's Chief.....	250.00	
Top female, Orange Blossom 2d.....	875.00	

**LEWISTON, IDAHO.**

NORTHWEST SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSN.		
	Sold for.	Average.
54 head.....	\$ 303.00	
Top bull, Royal Champion.....	\$ 610.00	
Top female, Maple's Pansy.....	515.00	

**TARKIO, MO., Nov. 23.**

ATCHISON COUNTY (MO.) SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSN.		
	Sold for.	Average.
11 bulls.....	\$ 167.00	
60 females.....	244.00	
71 head.....	232.00	
Top bull, Mysie's Monarch.....	\$ 290.00	
Top female, Violet Beauty.....	455.00	

**OSKALOOSA, IOWA, Nov. 30.**

C. L. STEDDOM & SONS, LACEY, IOWA.		
	Sold for.	Average.
41 head.....	\$ 212.00	
Top bull, Royal Goods.....	\$ 250.00	
Top female, Bluff Creek Nerissa.....	1,000.00	

**WAUKESHA, WIS., Dec. 1.**

ANOKA FARMS.		
	Sold for.	Average.
14 bulls.....	\$36,500.00	\$2,607.00
31 females.....	33,275.00	1,073.00
45 head.....	69,775.00	1,551.00
Top bull, Anoka Champion.....	17,000.00	
Top female, Augusta Anoka 5th.....	2,600.00	

**CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 6.**

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSN.		
	Sold for.	Average.
18 bulls.....	\$24,550.00	\$1,364.00
34 females.....	32,175.00	946.00
52 head.....	56,725.00	1,090.00
Top bull, Mount Victoria Stamp.....	9,000.00	
Top female, Verbena of Oakdale and cc.....	4,800.00	



**BREEDERS' DIRECTORY**

Alphabetically Arranged

**Is Your Card In This List?**  
If Not, Send It In

**ARKANSAS**

**A. T. LEWIS, Fayetteville, Ark.**  
Greenview Stock Farm—We have at all times both Scotch and Scotch-topped males and females for sale.

**CALIFORNIA**

**BUTTE CITY RANCH, Butte City, Glenn County, Cal.**

Herd headed by grandsons of Whitehall Sultan and Choice Goods. Also breed Berkshires, Shropshires and ponies.

**PACHECO CATTLE CO., Hollister, Cal.**  
Present herd bull, True Dale, by Double Dale.

**COLORADO**

**THE ALLEN CATTLE CO., Colorado Springs, Colo.**  
Herd bulls—Second Thought, Scottish King and Western Star. 100 head in herd. Choice young animals offered for sale. Correspondence invited.

**THE CARR W. PRITCHETT RANCH, Steamboat Springs, Routt County, Colo.**  
Mountain-bred Colorado Shorthorns. Herd sire—Loyal Stamp 494953, bred by Anoka Farms, a grandson of Whitehall Sultan.

**DAVID WARNOCK & SONS, Loveland, Colo.**  
Model Type Shorthorns. Model Type, Grand Champion of Pacific International, in service.

**ILLINOIS**

**FINLEY BARRELL, Bath, Ill.**  
Moscow Farm—Faultless Dale 495606, herd bull.

**J. N. BAUM & SON, Hume, Ill.**  
Haven Stock Farm—Choice young bulls and heifers for sale by Snow King 435415. Write or come and see them.

**M. E. JONES & SONS, Williamsville, Ill.**  
One of the oldest herds in America. All fashionable families.

**J. A. KILGOUR, Sterling, Ill.**  
Fair Acres—Champion Goods 410385, chief stock bull; five times Junior Champion at leading state fairs, 1915. Nothing for sale at present.

**THOMAS LACEY, Elwood, Ill.**  
The very best Shorthorns. Herd headed by Missie's Choice by Choice Cumberland.

**C. J. McMASTER, Altona, Ill.**  
Glenview Shorthorns. One of the country's select breeding herds.

**W. M. OAKES, Laura, Ill.**  
Oak Lawn Shorthorns. Bulls for sale sired by Roan Archer 429090, out of imp. Roan Lady 43d and sired by the great Canadian sire, Archer's Hope. Former herd-header, Loyal Dale.

**J. F. PRATHER, Williamsville, Ill.**  
Village Park Herd—Sires in use, the noted young bulls, Silver Knight and Superior Knight. Choice young stock for sale at all times.

**A. J. RYDEN, Abingdon, Ill.**  
Fashionable families. We breed for quality and utility.

**W. T. STAUTZ, Bloomington, Ill.**  
Ireland Grove Stock Farm—High-class Shorthorns. Stock for sale at all times. Herd headed by Country Dale 386118.

**ROBERT R. WARD, Benton, Ill.**

**W. W. WRIGHT, Toulon, Ill.**  
We endeavor to breed Shorthorn cattle of quality.

**INDIANA**

**JESS C. ANDREW, West Point, Ind.**  
The Pines Farm—Lord Avondale in service.

**ARTHUR HERRIMAN, Columbia City, Ind.**  
Glenarra Shorthorns—Dale's Farewell by Avondale, out of imp. Rosewood 86th, heads a herd of high-class matrons of the richest breeding. Herd-headers at reasonable prices.

**GEO. J. ROTH, Booneville, Warrick County, Ind.**  
Cypress Valley Farm has a few good young bulls for sale by Maxwalton Stamp 394273 by Avondale, out of good Scotch cows. Farm on interurban. Write or visit us.

**GEO. SHEPARD, Goodland, Newton County, Ind.**  
Sheparddale Farm—Choice young bulls for sale by Avondale Gloster 403635, grandson of Avondale, dam by Village Boy 259303.

**JAMES E. SILVERTHORN & SON, Rossville, Ind.**  
Lavenders, Roan Ladys and Secrets—50 head. Herd bulls by Victor Sultan 318367 and Missie's Stamp 427924.

**M. M. WILES & SON, Sheridan, Ind.**  
If you want some of the largest breeding of the world, call on us. Sires weigh 2400 and 2500 lbs.

**GUY R. WOLVERTON, Chalmers, Ind.**  
Walnut Grove Shorthorns—For sale now, a select lot of bulls.

**WOODSIDE STOCK FARM, Pendleton, Ind.**  
Milking Shorthorns and Polled Durhams. Bulls owned or bred by us have won four Grand Championships at the International. With beef we have milk.

**IOWA**

**M. L. ANDREWS, Melbourne, Iowa.**  
Uneda Robin 410238, or one of his get. Buy them at Green Vale Stock Farm.

**BLACKHAWK COUNTY, IOWA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.**  
Representing 1,000 head of pure-bred Shorthorns, owned by 25 breeders. Stock for sale at all times. For information inquire of W. D. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa.

**G. H. BURGE, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.**  
Wayside Farm—On main line of Northwestern. The herd is strong in Sultan and Villager blood. Breeding stock for sale. Farm 1 1/4 miles from town.

**COOK & COOK, Independence, Iowa.**  
Herd sires, Lee Oxford, Silver Chief Jr., British Knight and Fillpall Clay. Bull calves and bred heifers of good beef form and definite milk inheritance always on hand. Catalogs on request.

**E. COSGRIFF & SON, Clarence, Iowa.**  
Breeders of Scotch Shorthorn cattle. Sultana's Sultan 385767 by Fair Acres Sultan 354154 and Village Sport 493921 by Village Knight in service. We have a few range bulls for sale at this time.

**C. F. CURTISS, Ames, Iowa.**  
Herd headed by Count Avon 334946, International Grand Champion. Cows of highest excellence and best Scotch breeding.

**W. PRESTON DONALD, Clio, Iowa.**  
Dlanod Farm—Count Commodore 284742, Tennessee Banff 8th 363722, Dalecrest 418368 and Dlanod Avon head a herd of Scotch breeding matrons. Young stock for sale.

**F. H. EHLERS, Tama, Iowa.**  
Fair View Farm—Roan Knight 2d in service, assisted by Fair View Sultan and Regal Sultan.

**A. R. FENNERN, Avoca, Iowa.**  
Highland View Herd—Choice Cumberland 424539 by King Cumberland 2d in service. A few outstanding Scotch bulls for sale.

**HELD BROS., Hinton, Iowa.**  
Golden Sultan and Cumberland Crest in service, 150 head. Leading families.

**HOPLEY STOCK FARM, Atlantic, Iowa.**  
Our aim is to produce the best individual merit from the best strains. Breeding stock always for sale.

**KRIZER BROS., Eddyville, Iowa.**  
Walnut Grove Farm—Mildred's Stamp in service.

**MAASDAM & WHEELER, Fairfield, Iowa.**  
Imp. Proud Marshal and imp. Royal Diamond in service. Best individual merit and blood lines.

**J. E. MANN, Harrison Co., Woodbine, Iowa.**  
Manndale Shorthorns. Headed by the Grand Champion Royal Gainford 429229. A few young bulls for sale.

**L. A. MATERN, Wesley, Iowa.**  
Upperhill Farm—Breeders of Shorthorns. Roan Goods in service. Nothing but the best.

**J. B. McMILLAN, Rock Rapids, Iowa.**  
Lakewood Farm—Village Chieftain 367811 and Regal Sultan 2d 508436 in service. We believe Village Chieftain to be one of the greatest breeding bulls in America. Many breeding cows by the late Fair Knight 2d.

**MILLER BROS., Britt, Iowa.**  
Maxwalton Javelin 367541 by Avondale, dam, imp. Jeanie 2d, second dam by Star of Morning, in service. Bred cows, heifers and young bulls always for sale. All Scotch.

**R. O. MILLER & SONS, Lucas, Iowa.**  
We have cows and heifers, bred in some of the best herds in Canada on hand for sale all the time.

**WILLIAM MUNDY, Washta, Iowa.**  
Oak Bluff Farm—Breeder of Shorthorns.

**JOHN MURPHY, Lone Rock, Iowa.**  
Registered Shorthorns.

**JOHN C. NYRUP, Harlan, Iowa.**  
Fairview Stock Farm—Augusta's Rex 451568 heads herd, assisted by Scottish Duke 548117. Breeding stock for sale at all times.

**C. A. OLDSSEN, Wall Lake, Iowa.**  
Imp. Inverness Hall Mark 530143 and Sultan 3d 278292, by Whitehall Sultan, in service. Stock of both sexes for sale.

**L. C. OLOFF, Ireton, Iowa.**  
Marr's Avon 383858 in service. Breeder of high-class Shorthorns.

**THE ORLEANS STOCK FARM, Cresco, Iowa.**  
Peter T. Hovey.  
Breeder of Shorthorn cattle, reds and roans. Excellent milkers.

**H. H. POWELL & SON, Linn Grove, Iowa.**  
Linwood Stock Farm—100 head, most fashionable families. King Cumberland 3d by King Cumberland 2d, in service.

**H. PRITCHARD & SON, Walnut, Iowa.**  
On the main line of the Rock Island, 45 miles east of Omaha. Dale's Clarion, a sire of show cattle, by Double Dale, in service. Young things by him for sale.



**CHARLES L. SANTMAN**, Dysart, Iowa.  
Evergreen Stock Farm—The home of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorn cattle. For sale, bulls and cows at all times.

**C. A. SAUNDERS & SONS**, Cumberland Stock Farm, Manilla, Iowa.  
The home of the Cumberlands. Scotch Shorthorns.

**LOUIS H. SHEETZ**, Belle Plaine, Iowa.  
Breeder of Shorthorns. Stamp Goods, by Merry Goods, at head of herd.

**E. R. SILLIMAN**, Colo, Iowa.  
Claverburn Farm—Diamond King, by imp. Bapton Admiral and out of imp. Diamond 31st in service.

**ANDREW STEWART**, Rockwell City, Iowa.  
Morning Star 332141 and Fragrant Boy 516015 in service. Young stock for sale, all Scotch.

**E. B. THOMAS**, Audubon, Iowa.  
Elanwood Herd—Gainford Monarch 429228, a grandson of the \$7,500 Gainford Marquis, heads a high-class lot of females of the most popular blood lines.

**UPPERMILL FARM**, Wapello, Iowa.  
Imp. Villager 295884, Sultan's Last 363468, Village Crest 387924, herd bulls. Stock of both sexes for sale. John Garden, Mgr.

**HOWARD VAUGHN**, Marion, Iowa.  
Wildwood Shorthorns, headed by Village Ruler 387931.

## KANSAS

**T. J. DAWE & SON**, Troy, Kan.  
All Scotch herd. Diamond Emblem 379689, senior champion bull, Topeka, Kan., 1916, in service.

**H. E. HUBER**, Meriden, Kan.  
Cedar Hill Shorthorns—Bulls in service, Silk Goods, Vindicator, Butterfly, Orange Blossom, Violet Bud, Caroline, Wild Eyes and Miss Hudson matrons in herd. Young bulls for sale.

**MEUSER & CO.**, Anson, Kan.  
Registered Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Sycamore Chunk 440817. Our herd will bear inspection.

**JOHN REGIER**, Whitewater, Kan.  
Alfalfa Leaf Shorthorns—Scotch Cumberland 489200 by Cumberland's Type in service. Twenty breeding cows.

**P. E. SALTER**, Wichita, Kan.  
Park Place Shorthorns—Herd headed by Bapton Corporal, Rosewood Dale and Newton Friar.

**W. J. SAYRE**, Cedar Point, Kan.  
Elmhurst Shorthorns, Jolly Dale 420684 in service. Young bulls for sale.

**TOMSON BROS.**, Dover and Carbondale, Kan.  
Most fashionable strains. Village Marshal, Maxwellton Rosedale and Beaver Creek Sultan in service. 100 breeding females.

## KENTUCKY

**HAMNER & MEACHAM**, Morganfield, Ky.  
Eagle Creek Farm—The home of Quality Shorthorns. Imported and domestic strains.

**J. K. NORTHCUTT**, Cynthia, Ky.  
Missies, Orange Blossoms, Duchess of Glosters, Lady Hopes, Nonparella and several Bates families. Herd headed by Sir Lord Albion. 50 head. Carloads a specialty.

## MARYLAND

**BENTON G. RAY**, Colesville, Md.  
Northwest Farm—Breeder of Shorthorn cattle.

## MASSACHUSETTS

**JOHN S. ANDERSON**, Shelburne, Mass.  
Hillside Milking Shorthorns. Select collection of dual-purpose matrons that are producers of beef as well as milk. Bridegroom 370791, a richly bred son of Avondale in service. Choice bulls and heifer calves for sale.

**FLINTSTONE FARM**, Dalton, Mass.  
Milking Shorthorn—Largest eastern herd. Home-bred and imported. Headed by Waterloo Clay and Flintstone Bell Boy. A uniformly strong milking herd of true dual-purpose animals.

## MICHIGAN

**BIDWELL STOCK FARM**, Tecumseh, Mich.  
Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, with "beef and milk" ability. Herd bulls, Albion Stamp 352670 and Flash Hallwood 496989. Modern sanitary equipment. Farm at N. Y. C. depot. Write Box "A."

**A. D. DeGARMO**, Highland, Mich.  
Breeder of Shorthorns. Bates Duchess family.

**C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS**, Tawas City, Mich.  
Richland Shorthorns—Sires in service, Village Archer 410482, first prize 2-year-old Michigan State Fair, 1916; Albion Crest 430678, Junior Champion, same fair. A number of good young bulls by Village Archer for sale. Herd located at Prescott.

**A. W. THORNE**, Fife Lake, Mich.  
Milking Shorthorns—Maplelane Laddie 504725, a grandson of General Clay, at head of herd.

## MINNESOTA

**J. S. BILLINGS & SON**, Fergus Falls, Minn.  
Breeder of high-class Shorthorns. Cattle of both sexes for sale at all times. Speedy attention given to northwestern trade.

**GEORGE H. CHAMBERLAIN**, Mora, Minn.  
Ann River Shorthorns. Archer's Monarch 495156 in service—a good one. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

**S. G. ELIASON**, Montevideo, Minn.  
Stock bulls, Cumberland's Archer 432299, Cornerstone 363116 and Superb 300054. Young bulls for sale.

**F. C. LANDON**, Winona, Minn.  
Conedale Farm (1,260 acres) for sale, with over 100 head state inspected Shorthorn cattle. Highly improved stock farm with natural advantages unequaled.

**FINLAY McMARTIN & SONS**, Claremont, Minn.  
Milking Shorthorns—Herd headed by imp. Hart forth Wellfare 409182 and Conductor 2d 521370. Young stock for sale.

**ALEX MITCHELL**, Jasper, Minn.  
Jasper Hill Shorthorns—The imported Village Maid bull, Aldsworth Reformer, heads the herd of 40 Scotch cows, assisted by Lavender Cumberland 495785, a grandson of Burnbrae Sultan. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

**ALVA SMITH**, Holland, Minn.  
Matchless Choice 333928 heads herd. Young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable prices. Could spare a carload.

**LESLIE SMITH & SONS**, St. Cloud, Minn.  
Meadow Lawn Farm—125 head. Stock bulls; Craven Knight 415527, Prince Gloster. Young stock of both sexes for sale at all times.

**HENRY STENBERG**, Elmore, Minn.  
Bulls in service: Diamond Medal 424004, by Diamond Goods and Count Augustine 505653, a grandson of Count Avon.

**E. A. THRONDRUD & SONS**, Dawson, Minn.  
East View Farm—Herd of Scotch and Scotch-topped females headed by Schoolmaster 353598. Bulls for sale.

## MISSISSIPPI

**A. B. PATERSON**, Meridian, Miss.  
Blantyre Stock Farm—Breeders of the most popular Scotch families. We have cows, heifers and young bulls for sale at all times. We invite you to visit our farm.

## MISSOURI

**ATCHISON COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSN.**, Thos. A. Laur, Secy., Westboro, Mo.  
Let us know your needs. We can supply you. 1,000 head of breeding cows represented in the association.

**BELLOWS BROS.**, Maryville, Mo.  
Two hundred head. Herd bulls: Sultan Supreme 367161, Radium 385195, Parkdale Baron 414363, Aladdin and Parkdale Rex.

**R. H. CHANDLER**, Creighton, Mo.  
Fairmead Shorthorns—Headed by Nugget 374653 and Vexillator 514209. Stock for sale.

**A. S. HINES & SONS**, Moberly, Mo.  
Willowdale herd. All descending from imp. Rosie 17th and imp. Acanthus Sonny Dale, by Maxwellton Rosedale, in service.

**THOMAS A. LAUR**, Westboro, Mo.  
Breeder of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Both young and aged stock for sale at all times.

**A. J. MAURER**, 833 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.  
Shorthorns—Bulls, heifers, cows with calves. Priced in lots to suit.

**JOSEPH MILLER & SONS**, Granger, Mo.  
Oakdale Stock Farm—"Miller Cumberlands," headed by the undefeated class winner, Choice Cumberland. Most fashionable families.

**O. W. NAUMAN**, Craig, Mo.  
Nauman's Shorthorns. Herd sires: Hallwood Sultan and Imperial Radium. Choice females. Few excellent bulls for sale.

**E. OGDEN SON**, Maryville, Mo.  
Most popular families. Diamond Baron in service.

**T. B. RANKIN**, Tarkio, Mo.  
Breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns for 30 years. Scotch and Scotch-topped. Bulls in service: Violet Goods 428521 and Villager Sultan 490952. Over 200 to select from.

**V. E. RUSSELL**, Osgood, Mo.  
Cottage Hill Herd—Bulls in service: Roan Goods 388056, Forest Champion 553233. Young bulls for sale at reasonable prices.

## MONTANA

**N. J. TINTINGER**, Mossmain, Mont.  
Diamond Willow Shorthorns. Herd numbering some fifty head. Herd headed by Dale's Renown 387320 and Village Boy Heir. Herd headers a specialty. Some good bulls for sale.

## NEBRASKA

**F. B. KERR**, Farnam, Neb.  
Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Avon of Lyndale 432800 in service. A few young Scotch bulls for sale.

**LOGAN & TROBAUGH**, Fairfield, Neb.  
Write John S. Logan or T. E. Trobaugh for stock prices. Two herds of choice cattle representing the best families. All stock at private sale.

**McKELVIE & BARNES**, Clay Center, Neb.  
Best quality and breeding.

**S. A. NELSON & SONS**, Malcolm, Neb.  
150 head, all Scotch. Most fashionable families. Royal Sultan, Afton Clipper in service; also a son of Villager and Cumberland's Type.

**RETZLAFF BROS.**, Walton, Neb.  
Snowflake herd—Choice selection of Scotch females, representing the most fashionable families. Good herd bulls for sale sired by Snowflake 263207, Gloster Goods 408789 and Village Coral 505995.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

**BATCHELDER FARMS**, Mont Vernon, N. H.  
Dairy Shorthorns—Largest herd in New Hampshire, seventeen imported. Herd headed by imp. Knowsley Prince 2d by Danger Signal, bred by Earl of Derby.



## NEW YORK

**HEART'S DELIGHT FARM**, Chazy, N. Y.  
W. H. Miner. At this time we have a few choice roan yearling bulls for sale.

**H. E. TENER**, Washingtonville, N. Y.  
Walnut Grove Farm—Milking Shorthorns. Strictly dual-purpose. Fifty head. Many imported animals. Herd bulls: imp. Royal Duke and Fill-pail Record. Bull calves for sale.

## NORTH DAKOTA

**APLAND & SORLEIN**, Bergen, N. Dak.  
Gloster's Knight 438556, by Fair Acres Gloster, heads our herd of 49 females.

**ESTATE OF GEORGE BALDWIN**, Ellendale, N. Dak.  
The largest herd of Shorthorns in the Northwest. The best beef and milk families represented.

**E. A. WADSWORTH**, Langdon, N. D.  
Choice Shorthorns. College Count 387032 by the International Champion Count Avon 334946, in service.

## OHIO

**C. A. BRANSON**, Cadiz, Ohio.  
Elmhurst Shorthorns—A select herd of females of the most desirable tribes, headed by The Bard of Avondale 367548, a good breeding son of the great Avondale. Young stuff always for sale.

**CARPENTER & ROSS**, Mansfield, Ohio.  
Maxwalton Farm—Have shown their supremacy in the leading show rings. Herd numbers some 250 head, all ages. Write for what you want.

**S. A. DUNLAP**, Williamsport, Ohio.  
Sultan Leader 320272, a good son of Whitehall Sultan, in service. Some choice Scotch bull calves for sale. One good 2-year-old bull. Females of different ages always for sale.

**FRANK R. EDWARDS**, Tiffin, Ohio.  
Oakdale Farm—Scotch Shorthorn cattle. Herd numbers 125 head. Pride of Albion 352820, Grand Champion of 1915, in service.

**W. C. ROSENBERGER**, Tiffin, Ohio.  
Clover Leaf Stock Farm—Eighty registered Scotch cattle. Good bulls and females always for sale. Bulls in service: Maxwalton Pride 367542, Village Royal 355016 and Favorite Sultan 410895.

## OKLAHOMA

**JOHN T. KRAMER**, Tulsa, Okla.  
Best families of Shorthorn cattle headed by imp. Proud Baronet.

**H. C. LOOKABAUGH**, Watonga, Okla.  
Pleasant Valley Stock Farm—Most popular trains. Nearly 300 head. Herd bulls and breeding females, ages to suit, always for sale.

**E. SUPPES & SON**, Tulsa, Okla.  
Breeders of high-class Shorthorns.

**L. J. WORK**, Carmen, Okla.  
Utility Shorthorns. Prince Sturdy in service. Rock Island, Frisco and Orient railroads.

## OREGON

**W. B. AYER**, Portland, Ore.  
Foothills Farm, Carlton, Ore.—Breeder of Milk-ing Shorthorns.

**FRANK BROWN**, Carlton, Ore.  
Craigielea Farm Shorthorns—Young stock for sale at all times.

## PENNSYLVANIA

**W. J. STURGEON**, Kittanning, Pa.  
Milking Shorthorns—Herd sires: Clay Knight 378116 and Glenside Red Lad 593561.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

**A. W. CAREY**, Waverly, S. Dak.  
Maxwalton Conqueror, by Avondale, in service. Fifty head in herd. A choice collection of breeding cattle.

**E. W. CARR & SON**, St. Lawrence, S. Dak.  
Brookside Stock Farm—Shorthorns of quality a specialty. Visitors always welcome. Choice young stock for sale at all times. Get off train at Vayland and call by phone.

**J. F. EDELSTEIN**, Dallas, S. Dak.  
Green Field Shorthorns—A select herd of matrons headed by Forest Dale 387321, one of the greatest breeding sons of Avondale. Write your wants.

**FLANAGAN & LANNING**, Selby, S. Dak.  
Sitka Stock Farm—Herd now numbers 124 head. Breeding stock for sale at all times.

**JACKSON & WHITE**, Hurley, S. Dak.  
Urbandale Shorthorns—With a herd of select Scotch families, mated with high-class bulls, we are producing Shorthorns of the most approved sort. We take pleasure in showing our cattle to visitors. Private herd catalog mailed on request.

**N. R. RUNDELL**, Hurley, S. Dak.  
Sunnyside Stock Farm—Legal Stamp, by Regal Stamp and Dale's Fascinator, by Double Dale, head a select herd.

**PHILLIP SCHAMBER**, Eureka, S. Dak.  
Dealer in Shorthorns, Belgian and Percheron horses.

**D. B. SMITH**, Mission Hill, S. Dak.  
Elmwood Farm—Registered Milking Shorthorn cattle. I am offering a nice string of young bulls, from which the selection of a herd bull may be made. Exceptional values, well bred and from heavy producing dams. Correspondence and inspection invited.

**F. E. TAYLOR**, Ellis, S. Dak.  
Excelsior Farm Shorthorns—Herd headed by Cumberland's Marshal. Young stock for sale. Farm 12 miles northwest of Sioux Falls.

**E. J. THOMPSON & SON**, Hurley, S. Dak.  
Wayside Farm—Scotch Shorthorns of the richest breeding. Herd bulls: Prince Cumberland, Golden Goods and Fair Sultan.

## TENNESSEE

**J. G. ALLEN & SON**, Newport, Tenn.  
Registered Shorthorns. Dual-purpose kind, reds and roans. Calves, heifers, bulls and cows for sale.

**H. D. T. WILLS**, Shouns, Tenn.  
Herd established 1902. Herd sires: Broadhooks Chief 505896, Royal Goods 506938. Bulls and females for sale at all times. Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle.

## TEXAS

**J. A. BROOKS**, Falfurrias, Tex.  
Breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Bulls for sale, immune to tick fever.

**W. W. SAMUELL**, Wilson Building, Dallas, Tex.

**FRANK SCOFIELD**, Hillsboro, Tex.  
Lackawanna Shorthorns—Of extra quality, bred in the south below fever line and immune to tick fever—30 bulls on offer at this time.

## VERMONT

**W. ARTHUR SIMPSON**, Lyndonville, Vt.  
Fairholme Herd—Milking Shorthorns. Register of Merit cows, headed by great imported bull Robin and the Clay bull, Green Hill Waterloo.

## VIRGINIA

**W. P. CRICKENBERGER & SON**, New Market, Va.  
Scotch Shorthorns for sale. Maxwalton Beau 426669, son of Maxwalton Renown 367543, in service. Correspondence solicited.

**SAMUEL H. MARSHAL**, Simeon, Va.  
Bull calves and a few heifer calves from a herd headed by Morven Marshal, a good son of Whitehall Marshal.

**S. H. MOORE**, Stuarts Draft, Va.  
Breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Scotch-topped, Ferdinand 423339, a descendant of the great Choice Goods, in service.

## WASHINGTON

**DAY & ROTHROCK**, 205 Exchange Nat'l Bank Building, Spokane, Wash.  
Hercules Stock Farm—Shorthorns of quality. Herd headed by Gainford Perfection 442173.

**A. D. DUNN**, Wapato, Wash.  
For Sale—Shorthorn cattle from one of the leading herds of the Northwest.

## WEST VIRGINIA

**P. S. LEWIS & SON**, Point Pleasant, W. Va.  
The use of selected bulls on our cow herd, bred and rigorously culled for 43 consecutive years, has produced high-class healthy animals of uniform type.

**McLAUGHLIN FARM**, Maxwelton, W. Va.  
Herd sires: Broadhooks Sultan 583860 and Double Sultan 400771, trace to four of the choice sons of Whitehall Sultan, viz: Avondale, Glenbrook Sultan, Whitehall Baron and Oakland Sultan.

## WISCONSIN

**ANOKA FARMS**, Waukesha, Wis.  
Established year 1870. Herd sires: Lavender Stamp, imp. Ruspier Champion and Regal Stamp.

**F. S. BUNKER**, Kilbourn, Wis.  
Double Standard Poled Durhams. Herd bulls: Sultan Goods, white, by Royal Silver, and Type's Lord 2d, red, by Cumberland's Type. Herd headers our specialty.

**H. B. DRAKE & SON**, Beaver Dam, Wis.  
Bulls, cows and heifers. Bred for milk and beef. Herd headed by one of the best grandsons of Whitehall Sultan.

**S. T. FOSTER & SON**, Elkhorn, Wis.  
The Pioneer Herd of Milking Shorthorns. Dual-purpose by demonstration. Young bulls for sale.

**HERR BROS. & REYNOLDS**, Lodi, Wis.  
Master Ruby and White Rock in service. Correspondence invited regarding private sale offerings.

**EBEN E. JONES**, Rockland, Wis.  
Hillshade Farm Shorthorns—Headed by Prince Cumberland 347311 and Collynie Sultan 414233. Young bulls and females for sale.

**R. W. LAMB & SON**, Janesville, Wis.  
Shorthorns, bred for milk and beef. Young bulls for sale.

**B. W. LITTLE**, Janesville, Wis.  
Bates Shorthorns. Best milking strains of the most noted and popular breeding of Bates breed. A few choice young bulls for sale. Inspection invited.

**HARVEY H. LITTLE**, Evansville, Wis.  
Young bulls from dual-purpose ancestors for sale.

**MACMILLAN & MACMILLAN**, Lodi, Wis.  
Meadow View—Sires in service: Scotch Cumberland 348063, Village Beau 353527, Village Marquis 430412. The bulls and heifers which we offer blend the blood of Whitehall Sultan, Cumberland's Last and imp. Villager.

**GEORGE MANEY**, Oconomowoc, Wis.  
Northview Stock Farm—Breeder of registered Shorthorn cattle.

**JOHN NOTSETER**, Deerfield, Wis.  
Elm Grove Stock Farm—Dual-purpose Shorthorns. Herd headed by King's Crest 396857 and Collynie Dale 2d 527760.

## CANADA

**ROBERT MILLER**, Stouffville, Ontario.  
Eighty-one years without change have we been breeding Scotch Shorthorns. I now have a few of the best in both bulls and heifers to spare.



# National Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale

International Livestock Exposition Amphitheatre  
Chicago, Illinois, February 18-23, 1918

The following classification and prizelist is announced. Approximately 125 bulls varying in age from twelve months to three years are entered. These will be divided into four sections and ages so that a similar number of animals will be shown in each section.

Approximately 200 females are entered. These will also be divided into four sections; a similar number in each section.

SECTION 1: Bulls, Oldest Ages. Fifteen prizes as follows: \$40, \$40, \$40, \$40, \$40, \$35, \$35, \$35, \$35, \$35, \$30, \$30, \$30, \$30, \$30.

SECTION 2: Bulls, Next Oldest. Fifteen prizes as follows: \$40, \$40, \$40, \$40, \$40, \$35, \$35, \$35, \$35, \$35, \$30, \$30, \$30, \$30, \$30.

SECTION 3: Bulls, Next Youngest. Fifteen prizes as follows: \$40, \$40, \$40, \$40, \$40, \$35, \$35, \$35, \$35, \$35, \$30, \$30, \$30, \$30, \$30.

SECTION 4: Bulls, Youngest Ages. Fifteen prizes as follows: \$40, \$40, \$40, \$40, \$40, \$35, \$35, \$35, \$35, \$35, \$30, \$30, \$30, \$30, \$30.

SECTION 5: Cows with Calves at Side or in Calf. Twenty prizes as follows: \$35, \$35, \$35, \$35, \$35, \$30, \$30, \$30, \$30, \$30, \$25, \$25, \$25, \$25, \$25, \$20, \$20, \$20, \$20, \$20.

SECTION 6: Heifers, Oldest Class. Twenty prizes as follows: \$35, \$35, \$35, \$35, \$35, \$30, \$30, \$30, \$30, \$30, \$25, \$25, \$25, \$25, \$25, \$20, \$20, \$20, \$20, \$20.

SECTION 7: Heifers, Next Youngest Class. Twenty prizes as follows: \$35, \$35, \$35, \$35, \$35, \$30, \$30, \$30, \$30, \$30, \$25, \$25, \$25, \$25, \$25, \$20, \$20, \$20, \$20, \$20.

SECTION 8: Heifers, Youngest Class. Twenty prizes as follows: \$35, \$35, \$35, \$35, \$35, \$30, \$30, \$30, \$30, \$30, \$25, \$25, \$25, \$25, \$25, \$20, \$20, \$20, \$20, \$20.

SECTION 9: Best Three Bulls by One Consignor. 1st Prize: Silver Trophy. 2nd Prize: \$50. 3rd Prize: \$40. 4th Prize: \$30. 5th Prize: \$25.

SECTION 10: Best Three Females by One Consignor. 1st Prize: Silver Trophy. 2nd Prize: \$50. 3rd Prize: \$40. 4th Prize: \$30. 5th Prize: \$25.

SECTION 11: Best Four Head by One Sire, any Ownership, money to be prorated. 1st Prize: \$50. 2nd Prize: \$40. 3rd Prize: \$30. 4th Prize: \$20.

SECTION 12: Champion Bull, Any Age. Medal.

SECTION 13: Champion Female, Any Age. Medal.

SECTION 14: Best Six Head by One Consignor. Silver punch bowl, goblets and tray.

## MILKING SHORTHORNS

Classification and prizelist will be announced later by Milking Shorthorn Club of America, through the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Entries comprise approximately 15 bulls and 60 cows and heifers.

## PROGRAM

MONDAY, Feb. 18.

9 A. M. All entries in place, stalled by ages for convenience of buyers.

## JUDGING

10 A. M. Two older bull classes.

11 A. M. Two younger bull classes.

1:30 P. M. Two older female classes.

2:30 P. M. Two younger female classes.

3:30 P. M. Groups and Champions. Single judge system. Three men of international reputation will be selected, and the work divided.

6:30 P. M. Dinner and program, including speeches by leading Shorthorn cattle authorities of North America; and exhibition of 1917 Shorthorn moving picture film.

TUESDAY.

8:30 A. M. Buildings open for public inspection of cattle.

10:30 A. M. Auction Sale Section 5.

Noon. Adjourn for lunch.

1:30 P. M. Auction Sale Section 1 and part of Section 2.

Evening. No program.

WEDNESDAY.

10:30 A. M. Auction Sale Section 6 and part of Section 7.

1:30 P. M. Auction Sale Section 3 and remainder of Section 2.

8:00 P. M. Program, including social features.

THURSDAY.

10:30 A. M. Auction Sale Section 4.

1:30 P. M. Auction Sale Section 8 and remainder of Section 7.

6:30 P. M. Milking Shorthorn Club of America Dinner and program.

FRIDAY.

9:00 A. M. Judging Milking Shorthorns.

1:00 P. M. Auction Sale.

## CREDENTIALS

Every person attending the Congress will be furnished with a member's badge and if desired a ticket to Dinner and Entertainment, that will be provided Monday evening, at a nominal cost per plate.

Call at American Shorthorn Breeders' Association Bureau, in lobby of Stock Yard Inn, on your arrival.

F. W. HARDING, SECRETARY,  
American Shorthorn Breeders' Association.